

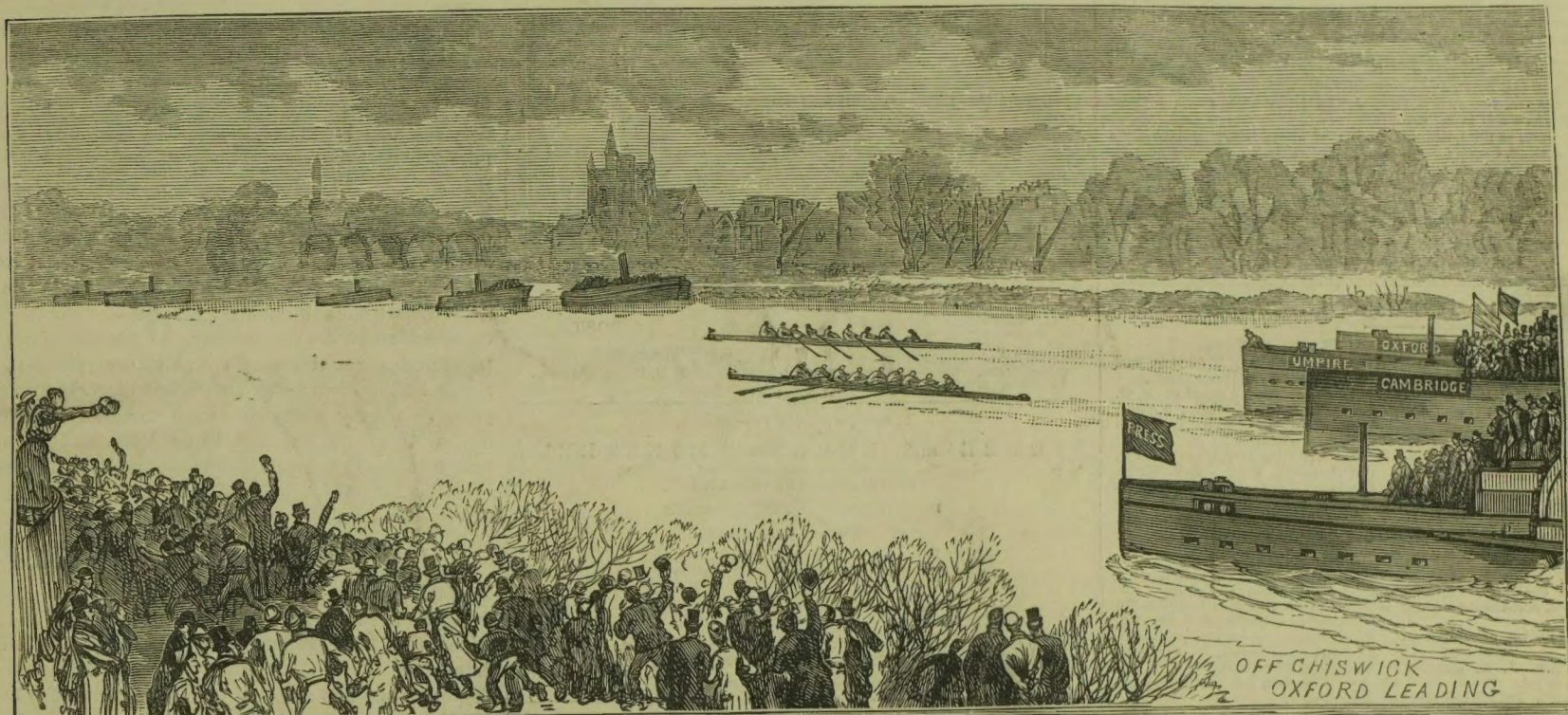
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2130.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: THE PRESS BOAT IN A FOG ON SATURDAY MORNING, AND THE RACE POSTPONED.
THE RACE ON MONDAY MORNING.—SEE PAGE 291.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Herbert Lodge, Bunsall, Derbyshire, the wife of F. W. Henstock, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at Hill Side, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, the wife of Captain Frederick Whitby, 106th Light Infantry, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Dodford, Northamptonshire, the wife of Robert Henry Hewitt, Esq., of a son.
On the 15th inst., at The Chalet, Lindfield, Sussex, the wife of Sir Peyton Skipwith, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Jan. 24, at the parish church of St. Andrew's, Jamaica, by the Ven. Archdeacon Brooks, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Isaacs, Assistant Commissary J. W. Brooke Parkin, eldest son of Captain J. W. Parkin, Royal Artillery, to Georgina Louisa, only daughter of Major-General J. R. Mann, Royal Engineers.
On Jan. 26, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, H. P. D. Stoddard, eldest son of the late Captain H. Stoddard, Commandant in his Highness the Nizam's late Army, Hyderabad Contingent, Bathsheba (Georgie) Floyd, widow of the late J. W. Floyd, solicitor, of London.
On the 20th inst., at Fawley, Henley-on-Thames, G. J. Irvine, Surgeon, R.N., eldest surviving son of the late G. Irvine, Esq., M.D., of Bungalow, Irvinestown, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, to Henrietta Frances Corrie, youngest daughter of the late W. B. Corrie, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at South Erins, Argyllshire, Mrs. Crawford Gordon, widow of the late Wm. Forlong, Esq., of Erins, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Gordon, of Pittsburg, Aberdeenshire, aged 92 years.
On the 15th inst., at Oporto, Cabel Roope, aged 57.
On Dec. 11, 1879, near Killa Kazi, in Afghanistan, Charles John Rumball Hearsy, Lieutenant 9th Lancers, and Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Massy, fifth son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Hearsy, K.C.B., Colonel 21st Hussars, deeply regretted by all his relatives and brother officers, aged 23 years and 11 months.
On the 14th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, of bronchitis, the Lady Jane Pounden, the wife of Captain Lonsdale Pounden, D.L., of Brownwood, county Wexford, Ireland, eldest and last surviving daughter of Francis, tenth Earl of Moray, and sister of the present Earl.
On the 21st inst., at Folkestone, the Right Hon. Sophia, Viscountess Dungannon, widow of Arthur Trevor, Viscount Dungannon.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28.	
Easter Day. Morning Lessons: Exod. xii. 1-29; Rev. i. 10-19. Evening Lessons: Exod. xii. 29 or xiv.; John xx. 11-19 or Rev. v. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Bedford. St. James's, noon, Hon. and Very Rev. Gerard Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner.	Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. S. O. Madden, Dean of Cork; 3 p.m., Ven. Samuel Cheetham, Arch- deacon of Southwark. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster. Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, MARCH 29.	
Easter Monday. Bank Holiday. Divine Service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, attendance of the Lord Mayor. Geologists' Association, excursion to Christchurch and the Coast of Hampshire, Mr. J. S. Gardner director (two days). The Lord Mayor's Full-Dress Ban- quet.	Volunteer Review at Brighton. Ashton-under-Lyne Dog Show. Athletic Sports: Eastbourne, Oundle, Buckingham, Newmarket, Oxford, Woodbridge, Godalming, Carrick- on-Suir, Colehill, Newport, Fakenham, Swaffham. Races: Kempton Park, Durham, and Manchester.
TUESDAY, MARCH 30.	
Easter Tuesday. Accession of George I., King of Greece, 1863.	The Lord Mayor's Reception. Chemical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m. Athletic Sports: Tunbridge Wells.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.	
Oxford Easter Term begins.	Athletic Sports: Cooper's Hill. Croydon Races.
THURSDAY, APRIL 1.	
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Sten- house on Boronol; papers by Messrs. R. W. Atkinson, L. T. Wright, H. C. Jones, T. Bayley, Watson Smith, and G. Davies).	South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. Stone on Sound in Relation to Music and Musical Instruments; and on Friday). Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Races: Catterick Bridge.
FRIDAY, APRIL 2.	
Moon's last quarter, 6.13 a.m. Cambridge Easter Term begins. Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"). Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. Haughton on the Best Route for a Line of Railway to India).	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Pro- fessor H. G. Seeley on the Psym- molithi Formations, comprising the Formations from the Kim- meridge Clay and the Gault). Library Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. R. Wheatley on Title-Taking).
SATURDAY, APRIL 3.	
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Baromet. Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum. read at 10 A.M.	Minimum. read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
March	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
14	30.225	41.4	38.9	92	8	48.1	37.0	ENE. E.	165	0.000
15	30.198	42.3	36.7	82	6	46.7	38.4	ENE.	338	0.000
16	30.037	39.9	35.6	86	8	47.1	36.5	ENE. NE. E.	313	0.000
17	30.093	43.1	34.3	73	2	49.7	38.7	NE. E. ENE.	451	0.010*
18	30.302	43.4	31.7	66	0	51.4	35.6	ENE.	427	0.000
19	30.300	44.0	36.4	76	0	54.7	36.9	ENE. E.	324	0.000
20	30.243	37.7	32.8	84	4	48.3	32.5	E. NE. ENE.	332	0.000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 30.261 30.240 30.077 30.038 30.302 30.356 30.271
Temperature of Air ... 41.5° 43.7° 39.3° 45.1° 45.9° 49.1° 33.1°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 40.0° 40.8° 37.2° 40.8° 41.9° 43.8° 32.0°
Direction of Wind ... ENE. ENE. ENE. ENE. ENE. ENE. NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 53	3 10	3 30	3 50	4 10	4 30	4 50
5 3	5 10	5 30	5 50	6 10	6 30	6 50
8 3	8 10	8 30	8 50	9 10	9 30	9 50
11 3	11 10	11 30	11 50	12 10	12 30	12 50
2 53	3 10	3 30	3 50	4 10	4 30	4 50

LYCEUM.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, Every Evening
at 8.15. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.
Morning Performances every Saturday during April, at Two o'clock.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under
Royal Patronage.—Grand Holiday Attractions. Special Engagement of all the
Star Artists. Commence at Eight. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI
OPERA at 9.30.—Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewinne, Alice Holt, and the Corps
de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.45. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

CANTERBURY.—EVERY EVENING.—Great Success of
the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects, received with
immense applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Ada. Sup-
ported by Mlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carros, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed
and Corney Grain.—REOPEN EASTERN MONDAY at Three and Eight.
CASTLE BOTHERM.—by Arthur Law. Music by Hamilton Clarke, followed by
ROTTERDAM, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, concluding with
THREE FLATS, by Arthur A. Beckett; Music by Edouard Mariot. Twice Eastern
Monday and Tuesday, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s. 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All works of Painting, Architecture, or Engraving
intended for the ensuing Exhibition at the Royal Academy must be sent in on
MONDAY, MARCH 29, or TUESDAY, the 30th, and all works of Sculpture on
WEDNESDAY, the 31st. No works can possibly be received after these dates, nor can
any be accepted which have already been publicly exhibited in London. The
Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.
FRED. A. EATON, M.A., Sec.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Exhibition NOW
OPEN. Ten till Five, Admission One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. Class for
the study of the Living Model in Costume, Tuesdays and Fridays. Prospectus at the
Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.

MR. FRITH'S NEW PICTURES.

THE RACE FOR WEALTH.
ON VIEW DAILY, from Ten till Six,
at the KING-STREET GALLERIES,
10, King-street, St. James's.
Admission, One Shilling.
Including Descriptive Catalogue by Tom Taylor.
MR. FRITH'S NEW PICTURES.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of
divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST
LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all
his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS
PICTURES is now open at Arthur Tooth and Sons's Gallery, 5, Haymarket,
opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET
PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at
THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission, including Catalogue,
One Shilling.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI,
LONDON, W.C.
CANTOR LECTURES.—SESSION 1879-80.

"THE DECORATION AND FURNITURE OF TOWN HOUSES," by Robert W.
Edis, F.S.A. Six Lectures.—April 5, 12, 19, 26, May 3, 10. Lecture 1, April 5.—In-
troduction, Decoration and Furniture. Lecture 2, April 12.—Floor, Wall, and Ceiling
Decoration. Lecture 3, April 19.—Furniture. Lecture 4, April 26.—The Entrance-
hall, Staircase, Dining-room, and Library. Lecture 5, May 3.—The Drawing-room and
Boudoir, Bedroom, and Offices. Lecture 6, May 10.—General Articles of Domestic
Use. These lectures are free to members of the Society of Arts. Each member can
also admit a friend to the lectures personally or by order.

H. TRUMAN WOOD, Secretary.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY'S
SCHOOLS, affording Home, Education, Maintenance, and Clothing to Children
of Parents who have moved in a Superior Station in Life, Orphans or not, of any
nation. Four hundred Children are now in the school.
J. WATNEY, Esq., M.P., will Preside at the FESTIVAL, on JUNE 16, 1880, at the
CANNON-STREET HOTEL. The names of Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards
will be gratefully received by the Committee at the Office.
Office, 28, Gracechurch-street, E.C. FUNDS are much needed.
R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

EASTER HOLIDAYS—1880.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will commence their
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SERIES
of
EASTER FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES
in the
ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,
on
MONDAY, MARCH 29,
when performances will be given in the
AFTERNOON at THREE o'clock,
and in the
EVENING at EIGHT.
THE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
which has been in active rehearsal for several weeks past,
WILL BE ENTIRELY NEW,
from first to last,
FIVE THOUSAND PLACES.

ON EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON at Three
and
EASTER MONDAY NIGHT at Eight,
THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will inaugurate their Fifteenth Annual Series of
Easter Holiday Entertainments
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY BRILLIANT PROGRAMME,
containing NEW AND ORIGINAL SONGS written and composed expressly for
Messrs. Moore and Burgess by HENRY S. LEIGH, E. L. BLANCHARD, F. WEATHERLY,
G. R. SIMS, CHARLES DUNNIE, JOHN HOBSON, ELIZABETH PHILIP, and W. M. LUTZ.
FIVE THOUSAND PLACES.
Fautails, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Balcony, 2s.; Great Area and Gallery, 1s. Doors
open at Two and at Seven. No fees of any kind. Tickets and Seats can be secured at
Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from Ten a.m.

GRAND OPENING OF THE
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Leases.

EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
During the Passion Week Vacation
THE MOORE and BURGESS HALL
has been
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND EMBELLISHED
by Messrs. Lea and Co., of Warwick-street, Regent-street.
NEW AND LUXURIOUS FAUTEUILS,
have been manufactured by Messrs. Shoobred, of
Tottenham House.
THE PRIVATE BOXES
AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS
ARE ENTIRELY NEW.
Stalls Newly Carpeted, &c.,
Rendering the Moore and Burgess Hall
THE MOST ELEGANT AND COMFORTABLE
Place of Amusement in London.

EXTRA GRAND AND ILLUMINATED
DAY PERFORMANCES

will be given by the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
during the Easter Holidays.
EASTER MONDAY IN THE GREAT HALL.
TUESDAY.
" WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY.
IN THEIR OWN NEWLY DECORATED
AND LUXURIOUS FAUTEUILS,
EACH DAY AT THREE.
Brilliant Attractions for the Holidays.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1880.

The Parliament which was called into being in 1874 no longer exists. It ran its course into the commencement of the seventh Session, and it lives now in memory only. Her Majesty's Proclamation has given to it a final dismissal. It has returned to its elemental dust. It no longer represents the feelings, the purposes, or the will of the people of the United Kingdom. "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum" is a questionable maxim, even as applied to individuals; as applied to the popular branch of the Legislature, not only is it questionable, but it may in practice become misleading, and therefore mischievous. The public well-being requires that a sober, but an honest, judgment should be formed and expressed of the character of the Parliament now just deceased. What view will posterity be likely to take of it? What will be its probable place in history? How will our children and grandchildren, freed from the passions which more or less disturb our minds, classify it in connection with the series of past Parliaments to which it belongs? Without speculating upon the result of the coming General Election, or upon the political tone of the House of Commons which, within a fortnight or three weeks, is to be, it may not be without its use to look back over the last six years for the purpose of noting how far the popular House, by its proceedings and its

enactments, has enhanced the solid interests of the People. In what direction and to what extent has the enormous influence which it exercises told upon the national character? Is that higher than it was six years ago? Has the standard of political duty, morality, or patriotism been raised, or lowered, during the interval of its life and activity? Did it, or did it not, faithfully reflect the thoughts and feelings of the majority which it legally and constitutionally represented? These are questions which it behoves the constituent bodies to ponder and to resolve. They have had time to make up their minds. Abundant materials are before them upon which to found their verdict. What that will be will soon be disclosed. The issue before them is simpler than usual, and the remoter consequences of the answer which they give will flow directly from the purport of their reply.

The late House of Commons cannot, we think, be fairly accused of any want of diligence. The attendance of its members was, if anything, beyond the average. The sittings were even too prolonged, rather than too brief. Yet it must be confessed that the practical outcome of its work has not by any means been magnificent. No one can justly charge it with having done nothing; but, perhaps, very few will be found to contend that it has done what might have been reasonably expected of it. This was partly owing to its having been unskilfully led. The Government does not appear to have so clearly known its own mind as to have firmly adhered to its own designs, at any rate in respect of its domestic policy. It conducted its followers as the Israelites were conducted in the Wilderness (but without the abiding purpose of their leader), from one point to another, apparently in pursuit of no definite plan, and under stress of circumstances which it did not foresee. There was much bustle, but business was not completed. Many measures were introduced, while but few of them were matured into law. Still, it would be unfair to say that nothing was accomplished. The Public Worship Act, the Scotch Church Patronage Act, two or three Measures of Law Amendment, the Agricultural Holdings Act, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, the Codification of Factory Laws, the Army Discipline Act, the Summary Jurisdiction Act, and the Prisons Act comprise the most conspicuous Measures for Great Britain; while the Intermediate Education and the University Education Acts show that Ireland was not entirely neglected—not to mention the Relief Act of the beginning of this year, intended to avert Famine from the Sister Isle. Whether all these measures were timely, well considered, and wise it is not for us to determine—the future will show. But that they fairly answered the pressing needs of the times cannot, we think, be conceded by the most impartial judges.

As to Foreign Affairs, although they claimed a very large proportion of the consideration of the House of Commons, the strict discipline of the Conservative Majority invariably settled them in accordance with the behests of the Government. We do not say that there was no individuality of conviction, but of individuality of expression there was very little. The speaking was very much in the same groove; the voting was *en bloc*; and both were at the disposal of the Prime Minister. Now, it is certain that Parliamentary discipline is indispensable to the progress of Parliamentary business. We doubt, however, whether it has ever been so rigidly maintained as it was throughout the existence of the late Parliament. Nay, more, we doubt that it is well for the country that it should be so maintained, whichever political party may hold the seals of office. It may have been thought to answer important ends in the management of our Foreign relations. It may have been dictated by patriotic motives. But that it was characterised by excess, and that it ultimately generated an unhealthy subservience of tone where great Constitutional principles were at stake, has become, we fear, too evident for denial. This, at least, will be hereafter considered a shade, if not a stain, upon the character of the defunct House of Commons. It lent itself too readily as a blind instrument for giving effect to Ministerial aims. It can hardly be said to have offered to the Government independent counsel during the last three years of its existence. It simply set its *imprimatur* upon the proposals of the Cabinet. It received and obeyed, whether for good or for evil, the word of command, and, important as Party discipline may be, it remains to be seen whether, in doing so, it will have vindicated, in the judgment of posterity, the position which has been assigned to it by the Constitution of the Realm.

The House of Commons holds in its hands the purse-strings of the Nation. The Parliament which has this week drawn its latest breath has certainly failed to exhibit successful Financial Administration. It received at the hands of its predecessors a surplus of nearly six millions sterling. It leaves to its successor a debt of nearly eight millions. Bad harvests and commercial depression have been against it, and, probably, under any Government, Conservative or Liberal, Financial arrangements would have become difficult. But the difficulty which the late Parliament did not inherit it has freely bequeathed to the next. Promissory notes are not cash. They will come with their inconvenient demands upon the House of Commons that is presently to be. As they fall due they will not enhance the reputation of the authority by which they were drawn. On the whole, it would seem that, in

addition to heavy public misfortune, there has been an unwonted lack of clear financial policy, and a Parliament which has not paid its way is pretty sure to suffer in the judgment of the country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, at the Council held at Windsor Castle on Thursday week, gave her consent to the marriage of Princess Frederica of Hanover, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, to Baron Von Pawel Rammingen. There were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Earl Beauchamp. Lord Aveland and Mr. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P., were sworn members of the Privy Council, and took their seats at the board. Previous to the Council the Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty. After the Council the Queen knighted Mr. John Braddick Monckton (Town Clerk), and Mr. William Thomas Charley, M.P. (Common Serjeant) of the City of London. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present at the ceremony. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty. This day was the anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise of Lorne, of whom the Queen continues to receive favourable accounts. The Duke of Edinburgh left the castle for London. The Earl of Beaconsfield, Baron von Pawel Rammingen, and Mr. Montagu Corry, were included in her Majesty's dinner party. Princess Beatrice accompanied Princess Frederica of Hanover to Bagshot Park the previous day on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and returned to Windsor in the evening. Sir Frederick Leighton, president, and Mr. F. A. Eaton, secretary, of the Royal Academy of Arts, had an interview with her Majesty yesterday week, to present the annual report from the Academy. Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen, and drove out with her. The Duke and Duchess de Mouchy, Earl and Countess Sydney, and Lieutenant-General Lord Alfred Paget dined with her Majesty. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold drove out with the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy on Saturday. The Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Her Majesty conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Theodore Martin, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Lady Abercromby, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir Theodore Martin, and Mr. Sahl. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle on Sunday from London. Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, Canon of Worcester, preached. The Queen held a Council on Wednesday.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, travelling privately as the Countess of Balmoral and the Countess Beatrice of Balmoral, have left Windsor for Germany.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Victoria and Princess Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday week and remained to luncheon. The Prince went to Liverpool and was present at the Grand National Steeplechase; he was the guest of Lord Sefton. The Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud visited the studios of Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Val Prinsep on Saturday. The Prince dined with the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York. On Monday evening the Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Teck, visited the Prince of Wales Theatre to witness the performance of "Forget-me-not."

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday. The Duke of Connaught has been pleased to appoint Brevet-Major Ronald B. Lane, of the Rifle Brigade, to be Extra Equerry to his Royal Highness.

Prince Leopold presided at a meeting of the committee of the Royal Windsor Tapestry Manufactory which was held last week at Windsor Castle.

The Duchess of Teck dined with the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn in Grosvenor-street on Saturday last.

The Empress Eugénie has left Chiselmhurst for Southampton, to embark on the Union Steam-Ship Company's mail-steamer The German for South Africa. The Empress's suite consists of Major-General Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood, the Marquis de Bassano, Captain Bigge, Lieutenant Slade, and Dr. Scott.

Count Münster gave a banquet on Monday night at the German Embassy in celebration of the birthday of the German Emperor. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with his Excellency.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left England with his family, in order to spend a few weeks in the south of France.

The Marquis of Salisbury, accompanied by Lady Salisbury and daughters, left his town residence in Arlington-street on Monday afternoon for Paris, on his way to Biarritz.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have gone to Keston for a few days, before leaving for Knowsley for Easter.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Boycott Jenkins, eldest son of the Countess of Lovelace and the late Mr. E. Jenkins, with Lady Margaret Graham Toler, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Norbury, was solemnised by special license at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, on Thursday week. Those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to attend the church in evening dress, as the ceremony was to take place at nine p.m. On the arrival of the bride, a few minutes before nine o'clock, accompanied by her mother, the Countess Dowager of Norbury, she was received by the Earl of Lindsay, her uncle, who gave her away, and six bridesmaids—namely, the Ladies Mary, Elizabeth, and Charlotte Graham Toler, sisters, and Miss Graham Toler, cousin of the bride; Miss Vans Agnew, cousin of the bridegroom, and Lady Kathleen Bernard. The bride wore a dress of white satin, flounced and trimmed with Brussels lace, relieved with orange-blossoms, and, over a wreath composed of orange-blossoms, lily of the valley and myrtle, a Brussels lace veil, a tiara of diamond stars fastening the wreath and veil to the hair. Among her other ornaments was a pendant of pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white cashmere and satin, with lace veils fastened with a bunch of marguerite daisies, and each carried a bouquet of white flowers. Each bridesmaid wore a jewelled

ornament of marguerite daisies in pearls and diamonds, the present of the bridegroom. The bridegroom had arrived previously, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Herbert Jenkins, 17th Lancers, who officiated as best man. The religious service was performed by the Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Vicar of St. Peter's, assisted by the Rev. H. Webb Peploe, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow-square, and the Rev. Freeman Wilson, B.A., Rector of East Horsley, Ripley, Surrey. At ten o'clock the Countess Dowager of Norbury received her numerous friends at supper in celebration of her daughter's nuptials at her residence in Onslow-gardens. The newly-wedded pair went to Ashley Coombe, Somerset, which Lord Lovelace has placed at their disposal for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of sapphire blue brocade, the woven bodice being embroidered with gold and blue beads, and bonnet to match.

The marriage of the Hon. Henry R. Scott, brother of Lord Polwarth, with Lady Ada Home, second daughter of the Earl of Home, is fixed for the 8th of next month.

The marriage arranged between Lord Maurice FitzGerald and Lady Adelaide Forbes is fixed to take place on April 13.

A marriage is announced between Mr. James Hozier, only son of Mr. W. Hozier, of Maudslie Castle, Lanarkshire, and Lady Mary Cecil, second daughter of the Marquis of Exeter.

The Queen has conferred upon the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., her Majesty's Paymaster-General, the grand cross of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. David Plunket, M.P., to be Paymaster-General, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Stephen Cave, G.C.B., who retires from Parliament.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Hugh Fife Ashley Brodie of Brodie to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nairn, in the room of the late Mr. James Brodie.

The Queen has appointed Sir Graham Graham-Montgomery, Bart., M.P., to be one of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, in the room of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P., who retires from Parliament.

It is announced that the Queen has been pleased to allow the statue of Byron, for which upwards of £3000 was raised by public subscriptions, to stand within the railed inclosure known as Hamilton-gardens, opposite to the statue of Achilles.

The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of England, has appointed the Most Noble the Marquis of Londonderry Provincial Grand Master of Durham, vice Brother John Fawcett, resigned.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Queen's Counsel:—Mr. H. G. Allen, Mr. W. Shaw, Mr. Edgar Rodwell, Mr. J. J. Aston, Mr. F. W. Gibbs, Mr. Swetenham, Mr. George Browne, Mr. W. C. Beasley, Mr. F. C. J. Millar, Mr. Lumley Smith, Mr. W. Potter, Mr. J. Underhill, Mr. J. Addison, Mr. A. R. Jeff, Mr. J. T. Crossley, Mr. Edward Clarke, M.P., Sir W. T. Charley, M.P., and Mr. W. C. Petheram.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Frederick Aloysius Weld, C.M.G. (now Governor of the Colony of Tasmania), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements. It is also announced that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom to Mr. Henry Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., Judicial Commissioner of the High Court of Justice in Cyprus.

The *Standard* states that, by command of the Queen, a stone cross has been erected on the spot where Prince Louis Napoleon lost his life. The cross bears the following inscription:—"This cross is erected by Queen Victoria in affectionate remembrance of Prince Napoleon Eugène Louis Joseph, Prince Imperial, to mark the spot where, while assisting in a reconnaissance with the British troops on June 1, 1879, he was attacked by a party of Zulus, and fell with his face to the foe."

SKETCHES AT THE BOAT-RACE.

The foggy weather on the Thames at eight o'clock on Saturday morning occasioned the postponement of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race, which came off on Monday, at a somewhat later hour of the day. Our record of "National Sports" for this week may be trusted to give a correct account of the actual performance and result of the contest. One of the sketches that appear in the Engraving on our front page was taken on board the steam-boat assigned to the newspaper reporters and Special Artists on Saturday, and it shows that their view on the river was fatally limited by the obscurity of the atmosphere, which made it impossible, at Putney, to see half-way across. Many thousands of people assembled there and at Hammersmith, and at other parts of the course, were put to a disappointment the more severely felt after they had suffered the discomfort of waiting on the banks in such cheerless weather. A thick, dull, white, or dirty-white, mist, slowly drifting up with the east wind, covered the stream and both shores all the way to Mortlake, and did not clear off till noonday, when the sun came out with pleasant brightness, though still the wind blew cold. The steamers and other boats had by that time returned to London, as it was announced, and was fully understood, that the race would not be rowed that day. It cannot be said that the weather was propitious to the enjoyment of the holiday spectacle on Monday, though it was clear enough to see the race, and the flood-tide being high at half-past ten o'clock, it was a more convenient time for people to get there after breakfasting at home. Cold and gloomy, with a chilly moisture in the air, more perilous to health than fierce blasts of wind or drenching showers, it was not at all the day for persons of feeble constitution to linger for hours by the riverside. We should be happy to believe that few or none of the assembled multitude are now feeling the worse for it; but the sufferers ought by this time to have got medical advice, and it is to be hoped they will all recover before Easter week is over. Those who affected a partiality for the "Dark Blues," if they had taken up their station at Chiswick, must have been gratified by the sight of "Oxford leading," which is shown in one of our Sketches; and, as the lead was increased from one length to three in the remainder of the course, their party won as great a victory as could have been expected.

Monday's *Etoile Belge* states that it understands the Town Council of Brussels have resolved to invite the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to attend the national fêtes to be held in the Belgian capital in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Belgium.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has contributed £1000 towards the funds in connection with the new public gardens which are being made in the land on the south-east side of the House of Lords on the Thames Embankment, and overlooking the river. The works are being pushed forward, and the grounds may be expected to be open to the public at the beginning of June.

BYRON'S "IANTHE."

The late Lady Charlotte Bacon, widow of General Anthony Bacon and daughter of the fifth Earl of Oxford, died on the 10th inst., at the age of seventy-nine. Lady Charlotte Hurley, as she was called in her youth, was the person to whom Byron, in the prologue to "Childe Harold," addressed the following lines, disguising her name under that of "Ianthe":—

Not in those climes where I have late been straying,
Though Beauty there hath long been matchless deemed;
Not in those visions, to the heart displaying
Forms which it sighs but to have only dreamed,
Hath aught like thee in truth or fancy seemed.
Nor, having seen thee, shall I vainly seek
To paint those charms which varied as they beamed.
To such as see thee not my words were weak.
To those who gaze on thee what language could they speak?

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor unbecome the promise of thy spring;
As fair in form, as warm yet pure in heart;
Love's image upon earth without his wing!

'Tis well for me
My years already doubly number thine;
My loveless eye, unmoved, may gaze on thee,
And safely view thy ripening beauties shine:
Happy, I ne'er shall see them in decline.

My days once numbered, should this homage past
Attract thy fairy fingers near the lyre
Of him who hail'd thee, loveliest as thou wast,
Such is the most my memory may desire;
Though more than Hope can claim, could Friendship less require?

Such were the thrilling lines Lord Byron wrote to this lady as she appeared at the budding age of sweet sixteen. The likeness of her at that age is copied from the picture taken of her in oils, in 1817, by Westall, at Lord Byron's special desire. Besides this we have engraved her latest portrait, from a photograph taken but a week or two before her death.

ASSASSINATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The murder of Colonel Koumarow, military attaché to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, by a Mussulman fanatic named Veli Mohammed, a native of Bosnia, has been mentioned in our foreign news. We give an illustration of this deplorable incident. The unfortunate Russian officer was riding out at Pera, in company with M. Onou, Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy. They were encountered by Veli Mohammed, who had conceived a furious hatred of foreigners since the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. He had just declared to two other Turks, or Mussulman companions, then walking about with him, that he would shoot the first Christian he met. These men say that they kept close to him for the purpose of disarming him; but Colonel Koumarow and M. Onou rode past, and the Colonel's horse brushed against Veli Mohammed, who instantly fired a pistol at the Colonel, inflicting a wound that caused his death. The assassin was at once seized by his own companions, who tried to take the pistol from him, but he fired again and wounded one of them. It is alleged that he is insane, and great efforts have been made by the Turks to get his life spared from the capital sentence for his crime. He once threw himself at the feet of the Sultan, praying for protection against imaginary enemies. A special commission, of which Hobert Pasha was a member, was appointed by the Sultan to try the wretched man by court-martial.

TRANSPLANTING AN OLD CHURCHYARD YEW.

The village church of Buckland, near Dover, is about to be enlarged; and for this purpose it has been needful to remove a venerable old yew-tree, which had grown nearly a thousand years close to the western door. The aged tree, of which we give an illustration, is now transplanted to the distance of 56 ft., and it is hoped that it will continue to live for ages longer. It is said to be the only one of its species mentioned in Domesday Book. By the effect of a stroke of lightning, it is divided into two principal limbs. The north limb at the fork is 6 ft. 10 in. in circumference; the south-west limb before being divided, was 10 ft. 10 in. The south limb divides at 9 ft. from the centre of the trunk, horizontally to the principal limbs of the tree. The north-west fork is 8 ft. 8 in. at 9 ft from the centre of the stump. The spread of the branches over the south side from the centre of the trunk is 30 ft. 10 in. and the whole diameter of the branches from north to south is 48 ft. The extent of the branches west is 33 ft., and the whole mass is calculated to weigh 55 tons. For the operation of its removal, the Vicar, the Rev. Turberville Evans, consulted Mr. William Barron, of the firm of W. Barron and Son, of Elvaston Nursery, Borrowash, near Derby, whose line of business of transplanting trees, extends back to before the year 1830, and who has most successfully carried out his profession in all parts of the world; having transplanted trees in different parts of Paris by means of his self-patented machines, which are of various sizes according to the extent of the undertaking. The operations consisted of digging a complete trench round the trunk to the depth of some six feet by four feet in width leaving a square block of earth of about 16 ft. by 15 ft. round the root of the tree. In order to remove this whole block, tree and all, to the proper spot at a distance of 56 ft. away rollers had to be used, and to do this Mr. Barron's process has been to introduce by means of drifts, bored at a depth of three feet from the surface of the block of earth, four balks of timber 22 in. square at intervals of 24 in. Placed transversely to these are three other pieces of timber, and the whole is battened round or boxed in with planks. Underneath this box, in order to give a surface for the rollers to play upon, were laid a number of deal boards. By means of pulleys and blocks, the entire mass was gradually worked forward, the most spreading limbs of the tree being kept in a steady position by a timber trolley and props while being removed.

The annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation was held last Saturday afternoon at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, for the purpose of electing pensioners. At the close of the election the chair was taken by Mr. G. Spottiswoode, the report for the past year was read, and the names of the successful candidates announced.

The Duchess of Marlborough, acknowledging a further instalment from the Lord Mayor of London's Fund in aid of the distress in Ireland, says that further contributions are much needed, as there is "dire destitution in the mountainous parts and on the seacoast." The list of contributions is:—From the Lord Mayor of London, £26,000; Mayors and towns of England, £10,478; of Ireland, £1200; of Scotland, £1340; of Canada, £3463; banks, public companies, and railways, £5533; Relief Committee in India, £4708; Continental towns, £1332; private contributions in England, £24,593; in Ireland, £5497, in Scotland, £472; offertories of English churches, exclusive of those paid into the Lord Mayor of London's Fund, £4450; Hong-Kong, £1000; and anonymous, £455; making a total of £90,525.

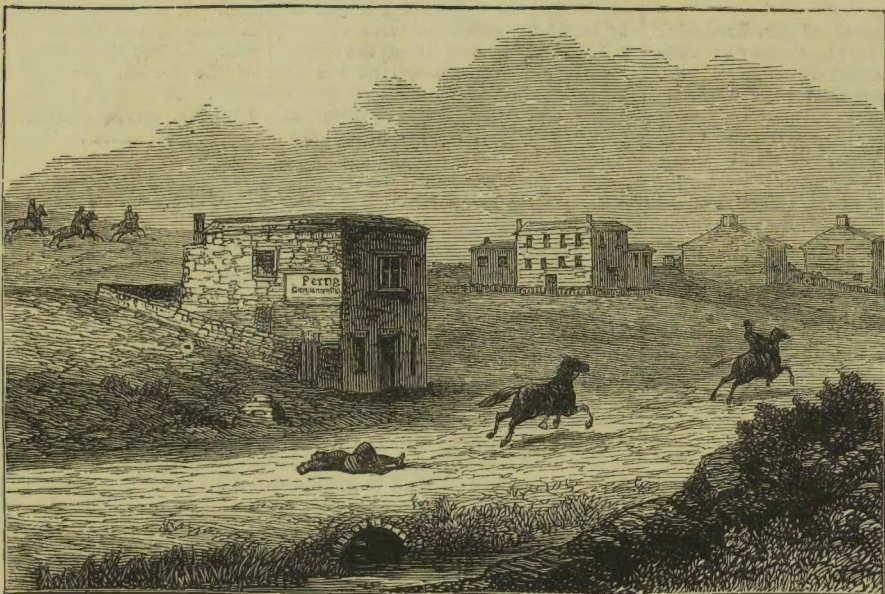


AGED SIXTEEN.

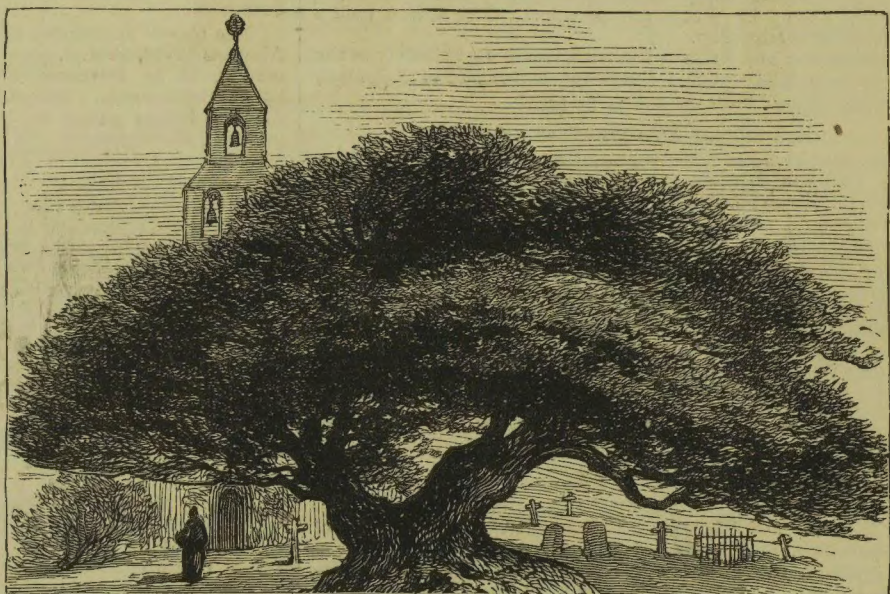


AGED SEVENTY-NINE.

THE LATE LADY CHARLOTTE BACON (BYRON'S "IANTHE").—SEE PAGE 291.



SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL KOUMEROW, NEAR PERA.
SEE PAGE 291.



ANCIENT YEW IN BUCKLAND CHURCHYARD, KENT.
SEE PAGE 291.



THE GRAVE OF MR. KEITH JOHNSTON, AT BEHO BEHO, EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.
SEE PAGE 301.



VILLAGE OF BEHO BEHO, WHERE MR. KEITH JOHNSTON DIED.
SEE PAGE 301.



FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Both the Chambers met on Thursday, the 18th inst. In the Senate the Military Staff Bill was proceeded with, and in the Chamber of Deputies the discussion on the Customs Tariff Bill was resumed. During the debate M. Rathier, one of the members for the Morbihan, who is seventy-five years of age, had an attack of apoplexy, and had to be carried out of the House. Yesterday week the Senate agreed to a vote of 11,000,000f. for Government offices, and to one of 300,000f. for the purchase of an Embassy-house at Berne. It also passed the Military Staff Bill by 196 to 10. The Chamber made further progress with the Tariff Bill. The French Military Staff Bill, framed by a joint Committee of both Houses, in concert with the Minister of War, passed the Senate on Friday and the Chamber on Saturday last. The staff is henceforth to consist of officers of all branches of the army temporarily appointed to it, and in time of peace they cannot be appointed for more than four years, nor be reappointed within an interval of two years.

Both Houses held short sittings on Monday; and, after debates of no great interest—the Senate agreeing to a vote for 50,000 francs for the Melbourne Exhibition—adjourned to April 20.

The Ferry Bill was promulgated yesterday week. A conference was held in the evening between M. Lepère, M. Cazot, Minister of Justice, and the Presidents of the Sections of the Council of State, upon the subject of the measures to be taken against the religious congregations. The Prefect of Police has issued a circular to the Commissioners of Police instructing them to furnish him with a detailed report respecting all religious communities in Paris and the provinces.

Prince Orloff left Paris last Saturday evening for St. Petersburg.

The new "immortal," the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, was last Saturday officially presented to the President of the Republic by the officers of the French Academy for the present quarter.

Signor Verdi appeared in Paris on Monday night to conduct the performance of "Aida," at the French Opera, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Mlle. Marie Zandt, a young American actress well known on the other side of the Channel, has made her début with real success in the part of "Mignon" at the Opéra Comique, Paris.

Monday was the last day for sending in pictures intended for the Salon, and the scene at the Palais de l'Industrie presented its usual animated features. A couple of hundred young artists lined both sides of the grand staircase to chaff the late comers.

An evening paper states that M. Gambetta, by medical advice, has given up smoking.

The money subscribed at Paris a year ago for presenting a sword to the Prince Imperial on his return from the Cape has been devoted to a marble tablet recording his death. This has been forwarded to Chiselhurst, and the Duc de Bassano, in a letter on behalf of the Empress acknowledging its arrival, says:—"The subscribers' idea of commemorating by this fine tablet their faithful attachment to the memory of her beloved son has gone to the heart of her Majesty. She will carry out their wish, and will see that the marble is placed in the chapel where the remains of his Imperial Highness will rest."

A brilliant bazaar was held at the Continental Hotel, Paris, on the 17th inst. in aid of the Society for the Professional Education of Women. Mesdames Jules Ferry, Hérol, and Jules Simon were among the stall-keepers, and did a magnificent trade at the usual bazaar prices. Madame and Mademoiselle Grévy were present.

The anniversary of the Communist insurrection was celebrated in Paris on the 18th inst. There were several public banquets, at one of which a letter was read from the Russian Socialists, who congratulated their French friends on their labours on behalf of the human race.

The *Triboulet*, a comic paper, has been condemned to a fine of 500f. for publishing, without permission, some illustrations making fun of M. Jules Ferry and Article Seven; and another paper of the same kind, the *Vie Populaire*, has been similarly punished for producing a drawing embellished with the legend, "Le Dernier Jour de la Guerre Civile."

The Irish colony in Paris held their annual dinner at Vefour's on the 17th inst., in celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The death is announced of M. Eugène de Mircourt, the biographical writer, who, many years ago, made his name known by attempting to destroy the elder Dumas's reputation in his work, "Alexandre Dumas and Company, Manufacturers of Novels." His death occurred at Hayti.

ITALY.

The ten-days' debate on the foreign policy of Italy closed last Saturday with a vote which gave a large majority to the Government. From among the eight orders of the day before the Chamber, Signor Cairoli elected to stand or fall on that presented by Signor Mancini, which read:—"The Chamber takes note of the Ministerial declarations, and confident that Italy in her foreign relations will represent among the nations a policy of peace, of respect for treaties, and of progress in international civilisation, passes to the order of the day." This motion was adopted by 220 to 93 votes.

During the debate on Thursday week a scene occurred while Signor Mancini was addressing the House. He was called to order by the President, Signor Farini, who, notwithstanding all protests from the speaker, insisted on having his authority respected. At length the President quitted the chair, and the Ministers left the Chamber. After an interval Signor Mancini offered an explanation, but the President did not return, and the sitting was closed. Signor Farini has tendered his resignation; and notwithstanding that the Chamber decided by a unanimous vote yesterday week not to accept it, he maintains his resolution.

GERMANY.

Monday being the Emperor William's birthday, his Majesty received the congratulations of the Imperial Princes and Princesses, the various foreign Princes at present staying in Berlin, the Court officials, and the diplomatic body. The Emperor appeared to be in excellent health.

Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, who has been promoted to the rank of Captain, left Berlin on Monday evening for England on a visit to Prince Christian, with whom Princess Augusta Victoria, the affianced bride of Prince William, is at present staying.

The Crown Prince will go to Baden Baden to meet Queen Victoria, and will thence accompany her Majesty to Darmstadt.

Prince Bismarck had an audience of the Emperor yesterday week, and is said to have submitted to him the results of the recent deliberations upon the question of the Church and State in the Prussian Cabinet. The Prince has sprained his arm.

Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother-in-law of the Czar, has arrived at Berlin.

The Committee on the German Army Bill on Wednesday, the 17th inst., concluded the second discussion of the measure, and rejected the motion which passed at the first reading, and which proposed that in extraordinary cases the two most recent

years' contingent of the first-class reserve might be called out by Imperial order for at most eight weeks' drill. The Committee approved the clause exempting the clergy from drill, and adopted the whole bill by thirteen votes against eight.

The German Parliament on the 18th passed without any amendment the third reading of the Imperial Budget in the form adopted at the second reading. The Budget Law and the Loan were also agreed to. The House afterwards adjourned until April 16 next.

The Committee appointed to report upon the bill for the prolongation of the anti-Socialist law has decided, by ten votes against three, to prolong its operation until Sept. 30, 1884, instead of 1886, as proposed by the Government.

According to the *Morning Post* correspondent at Berlin, a serious difference has arisen in the Prussian Cabinet on the question of orthography. Herr von Puttkammer, without consulting his colleagues, has issued a circular directing the officials in his own department to use the new German orthography in all official communications, and Prince Bismarck has instructed all officials in his department to use nothing but the old mode of spelling. Several other heads of departments took the same course. Herr von Puttkammer, considering orthography a matter belonging more particularly to his own department as Minister of Public Instruction, feels, it is said, seriously aggrieved, and demands that either he should have his way or else that he should be permitted to resign.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 17th inst. adopted by 149 votes to 139 the credit for 20,000,000 fl. in Gold Rente asked for by the Government to cover the expenses to be incurred during the present year. During the debate Herr von Kriessau, the Minister of Finance, suggested that the vote upon the question of confidence or want of confidence in the Ministry should be deferred until he brought in his financial bills.

Replying next day to an interpellation concerning the alleged persecution of Bohemian Protestants, the Minister of Public Instruction said that there had never been any ground for the charges made, and that the authorities had only taken steps against unauthorised religious associations in conformity with the law of the land.

RUSSIA.

At a state dinner given on Monday at the Winter Palace in honour of the Emperor William's birthday, the Emperor of Russia, in proposing the toast, of his Majesty said:—"The Emperor of Germany, whose birthday we are happy to celebrate to-day, gave me on the occasion of the anniversary of my accession to the throne renewed proof of his former constant friendship by two letters, one an official communication which I lost no time in publishing, the other, a private letter, both of which deeply moved me. I, also, entertain the sentiments and wishes expressed in these letters, and entirely count upon the maintenance and consolidation of the relations which have existed for more than a century past between the two peoples, for whose mutual welfare I drink to the health of the Emperor-King, my best friend. May God protect him, and grant that he may live to celebrate his birthday for many years yet to come." The Emperor spoke in French.

A letter from the Emperor to the Minister of the Interior has been published, in which he requests that his most cordial thanks may be conveyed to all classes of the people for their manifestations of loyalty and the charitable donations made by them on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

A non-commissioned officer has been sentenced to death at Kieff for attempting to spread Socialist opinions among the soldiers, and for being concerned in an attack upon a guard-house. Sentence of death has been passed upon two others who were charged with belonging to a revolutionary society and distributing its publications.

TURKEY.

It is believed at Constantinople that the protests of the foreign Ambassadors against the reduction of the Medjidie and against the patent tax will render doubtful the adoption of the Budget as proposed by the Ministry, and may probably bring on a Ministerial crisis.

Sir A. H. Layard has received a collective memorial from several English Colonels in the Turkish service requesting him to use his good offices with the Porte to secure the regular payment of their salaries and expenses and expressing a wish that their services may be utilised to a greater extent.

The extraordinary Session of the Roumelian Provincial Assembly was opened on Monday by Aleko Pasha, the Governor-General, who in his speech on the occasion invited the deputies to give careful consideration to the provisions of the Budget, the projected railway line, the Press Law, and the proposal for the establishment of an agricultural bank. The House subsequently elected M. Ouechoff as President, and MM. Stransly and Groueff as Vice-Presidents.

Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, is stated to have formally declared to Sawas Pasha that if the territorial compensation to Montenegro for the districts of Gussinje and Plava were not settled by the 31st inst., Italy would withdraw her mediation in this question.

On the 17th inst. the Special Commission appointed by the Porte to try Veli Mohamed, the Bosniac accused of assassinating the Russian officer, Colonel Commeraoff, held its second sitting. The prisoner admitted his guilt, but his counsel pleaded insanity.

A rising has occurred at Smyrna, and the Governor has asked for reinforcements from Constantinople. The Consuls have requested their Governments to send ships-of-war to protect the European inhabitants; and a British gun-boat has been dispatched from the Piræus and a French gun-boat from Constantinople.

The ransom which the brigands demanded for Colonel Syngé having been sent from Constantinople to Consul Blunt, in the gun-vessel Condor, the Colonel has been released, and has arrived in good health at Katerina.

GREECE.

The debate on the Budget in the Chamber of Deputies ended on the 18th inst. in the defeat of the Ministry. The Opposition moved a resolution declaring that the Budget was not adapted to the financial condition of the country and expressing disapproval of the policy of the Government. This resolution was adopted by 99 votes against 93. Owing to this adverse vote, M. Comoudouros has resigned, and M. Tricoupis, having been requested by the King to form a new Cabinet, has succeeded in forming a new Ministry for Greece; he taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and for a while that of Finance also. The remainder of the Cabinet is composed as follows:—Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, M. Mavrocordatos; Minister of the Interior, M. Lombardos; Minister of Justice, M. Athanasius Petmezaz; Minister of Marine, M. Bulgaris; Minister of War, M. Karaiskakis.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives have finally adopted, by 115 against 107 votes, the bill providing for the payment of marshals supervising elections, provided they are selected

equally from both political parties, thus settling the strongly contested question which caused the extra Session of 1879.

The Special Committee of the House of Representatives have reported that Chinese immigration is morally and socially injurious, and that it is destroying the trade, labour, and interests of the Pacific Coast.

The Federal Court has decided that the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese labour is unconstitutional.

Gannon, another labour agitator, has been found guilty at San Francisco of using inflammatory language, and has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 1000 dols.; but, as in Kearney's case, has been released on bail pending appeal to a higher Court.

The President has appointed the following Consuls:—Mr. Bret Harte, at Glasgow; Mr. George Cullen, at Stuttgart; Mr. Paul Large, at New Rochelle; Mr. William Mangum, at Tien-Tsin; Mr. Alexander Jones, at Nagasaki; Mr. Henry Conant, at Naples; Mr. William Rice, at Leghorn; Mr. William Scroggs, at Canton; Mr. Joseph Wingate, at Foo-chow; Mr. Henry Marston, at Malaga; Mr. Thomas Prentiss, at Port Louis; and Mr. John Haldeman, at Bangkok. The President has nominated Mr. Joseph Porter American Consul at Grefeldt.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says the supplies of provisions offered for the relief of the distress in Ireland being in excess of the carrying capacity of the United States frigate Constellation, the Government will probably equip a second vessel to convey the supplies.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, has directed the repayment, without rebate, on the 23rd inst., of the interest of the United States Debt falling due on the 1st prox.

CANADA.

Thursday, the 18th inst., being the anniversary of the birth of Princess Louise, Ottawa was decorated with flags, and salutes were fired in honour of the occasion. Her Royal Highness drove out on Saturday.

Sir C. Tupper, the Minister for Railways and Canals, announced in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday that the Welland Canal would be opened on May 1 next.

A motion for the appointment of a Committee on the claims of the provinces to a share of the Fishery Award has been debated in the House of Commons. On the proposition of Sir S. L. Tilley, the Finance Minister, to postpone the discussion, the adjournment of the debate was carried by 111 against 48 votes.

Intelligence received from Charlottetown announces that the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island have passed, by twenty-two against three votes, a bill abolishing the Legislative Council of the colony.

Claims for shares in the Fishery Award have been made, or are about to be made, by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the Governor-General of Canada.

The Budget for the present year estimates the revenue of Nova Scotia at 979,662 dols.

SOUTH AFRICA.

News from Cape Town to March 2 has been received by way of Madeira. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Pretoria on Feb. 28. A bill proposing a tax on native huts will be introduced in the Transvaal Legislature by the Lieutenant-Governor. The revenue of the Transvaal for 1879 shows an increase of £1200 as compared with the preceding year, while the expenditure is reduced by £5000. There is, however, a deficit of £363. Heavy rains have fallen.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla on April 5. He will meet the Maharajah of Cashmere at Umballa. Officials have already begun their annual emigration to the hills, and Government offices will reopen at Simla about April 5. The same correspondent says that Sir Richard Temple's departure from Bombay called forth what the writer calls an "ovation" in his favour such as seldom falls to the lot of Indian officials. Addresses poured in from all races and classes. The whole city turned out to bid him farewell, and a public meeting voted him a statue, for which £500 was at once subscribed.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram of Sunday's date, says that the hopes of a settlement are improving. The communication delivered by the hands of Mustaufi Habibullah to the chiefs at Ghuznee has been responded to. A letter has been received by Sir Frederick Roberts, written ostensibly by the boy Prince Moosa Khan, and signed by all the chiefs at Ghuznee, intimating that, assured now of our friendly intentions towards them and desire for the happiness of Afghanistan, they are prepared to submit to us and come in a body to Maidan, twenty-five miles from Cabul, there to enter into negotiations with us. The various local chiefs of Loghar, Kohistan, and other districts have, they further state, been invited by them to present themselves at the same place with the same object. There is, therefore, reason to believe that events are about to shape themselves according to the views which have determined General Roberts's policy since December last.

The *Standard* special correspondent at Bombay telegraphs that, in obedience to positive orders to that effect, General Stewart is about to start for Ghuzni. The supplies are plentiful and the troops are in excellent health and spirits.

The Candahar correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that there have been some further outrages by the natives. On Saturday a European belonging to the 59th Regiment was murdered. Ayoob (the same correspondent says) has undoubtedly commenced negotiations with Persia. An Envoy from the Shah has reached Herat, with an escort of 300 cavalry. It is said he has treasure with him.

The *Melbourne Argus* says:—"The tail of a large comet was discovered in the south-western heavens, near the horizon, on Feb. 2, soon after sunset. The nucleus could not be seen either on the 2nd or 3rd, but about 25 deg. length of tail were visible. The extremity of the tail on the 2nd reached to 8 Gruis, and next night it had shifted considerably to the northward, so as to pass close by 0 Gruis. On the first night it made an angle of 50 deg. with the horizon, and on the second 80 deg. Owing to the misty state of the air and the closeness of the comet to the sun, no favourable observations could be made in Melbourne on the first or second night." The *Argus* of Feb. 5 says:—"Owing to the presence of clouds and a hazy sky, no continuous observation of the comet could be made at the Observatory last night. The best view of the visitor was obtained at twenty-five minutes to nine p.m., when it extended 32 deg. above the horizon. Occasionally the sky cleared, so that a view could be obtained nearly down to the horizon, but the nucleus of the comet was not visible. The tail had slightly diminished in brightness from the previous evening, and was rather less curved. It appeared to be almost perpendicular to the horizon, and had moved slightly to the northward. Its length had considerably increased since Tuesday evening. Until the nucleus has been observed, no knowledge can be obtained as to the direction in which the comet is travelling or its actual position in the heavens."

NEW BOOKS.

Here are two more large volumes full of *Conversations with Distinguished Persons*, by the late Nassau William Senior, edited by his daughter, M. C. M. Simpson (Hurst and Blackett), and they will, no doubt, meet with the same general acceptance that was accorded to the former two. The last pair of volumes ended with an account of a visit paid to the late M. Guizot at Val Richer, in August, 1860; and the new pair starts at the date of a visit paid in September of the same year to the late Count Hervé de Kergorlay at the Château of Canisy. The conversations are, of course, as fragmentary as before; the topics are almost numberless; the opinions expressed are so various, although of about equal authority, that the reader remains just as wise at the end as he was at the beginning; and it will not be astonishing if the impression left upon the minds of most readers should be one of doubt whether all the talk that goes on among "distinguished persons," no less than among persons of no distinction, is not a mere waste of time, and whether anybody's ideas are really worth having upon any subject at all, unless it be a matter capable of scientific treatment. When we find the literary genius of a Victor Hugo not only unappreciated but ridiculed by a Thiers, and when we read by the light of subsequent events the prophetic and dogmatic utterances which fell from the lips of men who ought to have had the best means of forming an anticipatory judgment in times of impending danger or of existing crisis, we are not disposed to attach much value to mere conversations, in which language, if not employed deliberately to conceal thought, is very often used hastily to express sentiments bred of wish or of prejudice rather than conclusions drawn from careful study and conscientious reasoning. It is incredible that Thiers can have really meant what he said when, talking of Victor Hugo's "Misérables," he remarked: "It is detestable. The spirit is bad; the plan is bad; and the execution is bad;" adding: "I reserve perfect burning for those who can read Victor Hugo." Thiers would not even admit that the "Misérables," as Duvergier pleaded, "contains some very fine passages." The most interesting scraps of conversation contained in the two volumes cannot be confidently specified, for the interest depends so much upon a reader's tastes and feelings; but it may be safely asserted that the conversations in which M. Rénan takes part are among the most interesting of all. Such questions as the personal courage and the generalship, if any, of Napoleon III. are more than once or twice discussed, and they may still have some sort of attraction for certain disputants; but they are now of little consequence, and they have already been argued almost to nausea. There is, moreover, a great deal of what now has an antiquated savour in the dialogues maintained with Mr. Slidell, Mr. Dayton, and other Southerners and Northerners, during the dreadful American Civil War. No very new statement is made by anybody upon any point; the old arguments are reproduced, and the most remarkable part of them is, of course, that which deals with the double aspect of our neutrality—the Southerner complaining that, but for it, he would have won his independence "in three months," and the Northerner that, but for it, he would have "squelched" secession in exactly the same number of months. At Lausanne or Ouchy, in August, 1861, Mr. Senior met the late Sir W. Erle, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the conversations between them, which by-the-way, were "corrected by Sir W. Erle" himself, fill some of the most curious and entertaining, if not the most attractive and improving, pages in the two volumes. Sir William, whose authority must still carry great weight, believed "that a jury is in general far more likely to come to a right decision than a judge;" testified that he had "seen dreadful carelessness in judges," and that "a judge is often under the influence of particular counsel: some he hates, some he likes, some he relies on, and some he fears;" held that Dr. Smethurst was guilty of murder and Baron Vildt of an attempt to murder, though the former, it will be remembered, received a free pardon and the latter was found "guilty only of unlawfully wounding;" contended "that almost all those who are wrongfully accused, and that all those who are wrongfully convicted, belong to the criminal class," so that the wrongfully convicted, if he did not do what he is accused of having done, was no doubt engaged at the time in doing something equally bad or worse, and "prefers the risk of a false conviction to the certainty of a true one;" and differing, if report speaks truly, from his brother Chief Justice, Sir A. Cockburn, rejoiced when he "changed the bar for the bench," asserting that, though "both are laborious and both are anxious," yet "the labour of the bar to a man in great practice is overwhelming." All this is worth reading, and not less well worth reading are the biographical notes which the editress has considerably furnished whenever there appears upon the scene a personage requiring or deserving this sort of introduction.

The first volume of the *Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat*, published by her grandson, M. Paul de Rémusat, translated from the French by Mrs. Cassel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie (Sampson Low and Co.), is believed to contain as much as a volume and a half of the original French work, occupying, or intended to occupy, three volumes, so that one more English volume will complete the whole. The translation appears to be unexceptionable, and is certainly so readable that it puts no impediment in the way of that feverish haste with which the eager reader, having taken a more or less rapid glance at the somewhat long, if not tedious, preface, will plunge into the pages of the memoirs proper, so full of promise for him or her who thirsts after strange revelations. For the Madame de Rémusat whose memoirs are now for the first time allowed to see the light was in a position, as confidential lady-in-waiting, to learn a great many "things not generally known" about the Emperor Napoleon I. and the Empress Josephine, Queen Hortense, and various members of the Bonaparte family, as well as about a vast number of more or less celebrated or notorious personages connected with the Court of the First Empire. The memoirs, unfortunately, are not so full as they should have been; they were "to have been divided into five parts, corresponding with five distinct epochs," but "the writer completed only three, which treat of the interval between 1802 and 1808—that is to say, from her first appearance at Court to the breaking out of the war with Spain. The unwritten portions would have described the period that elapsed between that time and the divorce (1808—1809) and the five following years, ending with the fall of the Emperor." In this first volume of the English version the latest date is 1805. But, although the memoirs are deplorably incomplete, they assuredly offer an appropriate occasion for calling to mind the familiar saying—half a loaf is better than no bread. Even the half-loaf, however, in the present instance, must be taken with more than a grain of salt. And why? Let the following considerations stand for a sufficient answer. The memoirs, as they now appear, are not the very same that were written, day by day, "probably from her first appearance at Court," by Madame de Rémusat; those original notes had been burned on the return of the Emperor Napoleon from Elba, and the present memoirs were composed some years subsequently from recollection and from the resources

afforded by letters and newspapers. Now, what had happened in the interval? Madame de Rémusat had attached herself to the divorced Empress Josephine; and is it not something more than probable that when she began to re-write her memoirs they would, without any *malice prepense* on her part, reflect a very different spirit and betray a very different tone from the spirit by which she had been influenced and the tone in which she had expressed herself in the earlier notes and descriptions? It could not well have been otherwise; for, however superior to her sex, or to both sexes in general, Madame de Rémusat was certainly human. Her portrait, then, of Napoleon I. must be accepted with a modicum of caution. M. Lanfrey's history has shown us that there are Frenchmen whom the glory of the great Bonaparte could never dazzle sufficiently to prevent them from seeing the hideous deformities of his character; but it is a question whether even M. Lanfrey's picture of the victorious Corsican is so repulsive as that drawn by Madame de Rémusat. No matter, however, who portrays the "little corporal," there is no concealing the fact that he was, as the noble lord said of Shakspeare, a "clayey man," a genius even, though he were, as Juvenal described Crispinus, "a monster with not a virtue to redeem him from vices." The book is likely to be greedily devoured; and, as the editor remarks, there are few things therein "which will be read with greater surprise than the pages relating to Queen Hortense." It may be that this editorial remark will be regarded as justifying the recommendation already thrown out to assume a cautious frame of mind for the perusal of the memoirs: there is such a thing as remembering "with advantages."

Curiosity will undoubtedly be piqued by the title of *Four Months in a Sneak-Box*, by Nathaniel H. Bishop (Edinburgh: David Douglas), for it is doubtful whether more Englishmen could say off-hand what a "sneak-box" is than could define an archdeacon. The book, in fact, appears to be altogether Transatlantic, containing an account, written by an American it is presumed, of "a boat voyage of 2600 miles down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and along the Gulf of Mexico;" and the boat in which the adventurous trip was performed goes in the States by the name of "the Barnegat sneak-box, or duck-boat." For a history of the sneak-box, its origin, its peculiarities, its price, its dimensions, and so on, inquirers must be referred to the volume itself, in which readers of all kinds will find a liberal amount of varied entertainment. The author, who has previously published books highly commended by English authorities, and whose adventures have been declared to "bang," as the Americans say, those comparatively tamer cruises of the "Rob Roy" and the "Nautilus," has been a traveller or voyager almost from the cradle. At an age when he might, it would be offensive perhaps to say he should, have been at school, so that an exaggerative writer, to heighten eulogy, describes him as "Master" Nathaniel Bishop, he walked more than a thousand miles across South America and wrote a book descriptive of what he did, saw, heard, and felt, and so good a book, said at least one authority, that the mature Sir Francis Head, who published a narrative of "rough rides" over the same ground, was fairly beaten, from the reviewer's point of view, by the American boy of seventeen. He mingles anecdote with personal experience, and thus agreeably diversifies his record of a novel enterprise. To most English readers, of course, the places he visits and the waters he floats upon will lack the interest which attaches to what is native and known, but there are maps and illustrations, the former on an unusually liberal scale, to make up as far as possible for want of knowledge at first hand.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A ball in behalf of the Jews' Infant School was held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms.

We are requested to state that the road between Buckingham Gate and Marlborough House gate will be closed for repairs for about one week from the 29th inst.

A very fine display of spring flowers and orchids was made at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society on Tuesday at South Kensington.

Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, read a paper on South Australia, her Land Laws and recent Industrial Progress, to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday—Mr. Frederick Young being in the chair.

At the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week Mr. Legg moved for a return of the salaries of the officials employed by the Board since 1875, with the nature of their duties. On a division, nineteen voted in favour of the motion, and thirteen against it.

Last Saturday evening the annual banquet of the Institution of Civil Engineers took place at Willis's Rooms—the president, Mr. W. H. Barlow, in the chair. The speakers included the Duke of Cambridge, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Derby, the German Ambassador, Professor Tyndall, and the Master of the Rolls.

The Creek Bridge at Deptford was freed from toll last Saturday, amid great rejoicings of the inhabitants. Colonel Sir J. M'Garel Hogg and about twenty members of the Metropolitan Board of Works met the district board at the bridge, and the ceremony of giving over the key and throwing open the gates was then gone through. The bridge is situated between the lower part of Deptford and Greenwich.

Last Saturday evening the members of the 38th Middlesex, or Artists', Rifle Volunteers, met, according to yearly custom, to take part in a variety of athletic competitions. In order to accommodate the large number of persons anxious to be present, the St. George's Hall, in Langham-place, had been taken for the occasion, and a large audience assembled to witness the prowess of the combatants. The list of competitions, which was not strictly confined to members of the corps, was a long and varied one.

In the superb Rubens Room of Grosvenor House, on the 18th inst., a crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, admitted thereto by the kindness of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, listened with lively gratification to the oral examination of some sixty or seventy pupils of the Training College and School for the Deaf and Dumb in Fitzroy-square. This beneficent institution, which is a lasting monument to the enlightened charity and perseverance of Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, has completely established the system of lip-reading, by which deaf mutes are brought to communicate their ideas in articulate speech. Mr. Van Praagh, the director, illustrated with his pupils the method of instruction.

Last week seven steamers reached the Mersey from the United States and Canada with fresh meat, bringing 8351 quarters of beef, 2140 carcasses of mutton, and 1059 dead pigs; and five with live stock, bringing 1216 live cattle and 330 sheep. The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat were much larger than those of the previous week.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS DEPUTATION.

The political parties of the day, whenever their attention returns from Continental, European or Asiatic, foreign and colonial affairs, will again be invited to discuss some purely domestic questions. Among those of "social reform," as it is called, and in some degree mixed up also with projects of Parliamentary or Constitutional reform, is that of allowing an equality of public privileges to the female sex. The claim that women, being independent householders or property-owners, should possess the electoral suffrage for the choice of members of the House of Commons, has already gained the approval of many practical men, Conservatives as well as Liberals. It has nothing to do with the absurd and fantastic notion of women sitting in Parliament; and, if elections were always conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, there could be no more inconvenience or impropriety in using the Parliamentary franchise than in voting as a ratepayer for the Poor-Law Guardians or the members of the School Board. This remark is made in order to disclaim the idea of meaning seriously to cast any prejudice upon the question referred to, though we are inclined to think its importance, as a matter of principle, has been much overrated by some enthusiastic advocates of the proposed change. There are other matters, partly subject to legislative or administrative regulation, in which the rights of the gentle sex are supposed to have been hitherto denied their full and free exercise; and some of the strong-minded ladies, who have taken upon themselves to enforce such considerations upon stupid or selfish "Man," figure queerly in the attitude of party conflict. A demonstration of this kind, but only in the comparatively mild form of an interview between one of the Liberal candidates and a number of excellent women, young and old, matrons, widows, and spinsters, who insist upon his adopting their views, has been delineated by Mr. F. Barnard in the drawing we have engraved. The humour and truthfulness of characteristic expression with which the Artist has treated this novel subject will be appreciated by our readers, as an exhibition of human nature and of modern society, whatever may be thought of the merits of the cause, in any particular branch of the controversy that has lately been raised upon "Woman's Rights." The hon. gentleman, who receives this feminine deputation in his library, politely rising from the chair where he has been occupied with his correspondence assisted by the private secretary across the table, is a refined, studious, intellectual person, evidently belonging to the school of the late John Stuart Mill. To him arrive and advance, with a perplexing outburst of simultaneous eloquence, eight or nine of the most undeniable champions of their admirable sex, wanting all at once to persuade and convince, to warn, to coax, to flatter, to overawe, and to make a general impression on his mind. But this masculine mind of his, drilled as it has been in the methods of mere logic and of inductive science, and having been clipped of the wings of sentimental fancy, is almost incapable of following their rapid flights of passionate pleading from one doubtful point to another. It will not be so in the next generation, perhaps, with the future graduates of Girtton, who shall have been trained by a systematic University education to precise and orderly habits of thought. Great diversity of temperament, culture, and condition is readily perceived among the party of ladies, all equally welcome, no doubt, invading the hon. candidate's presence upon this occasion. The foremost spokeswoman, looking almost as frightened as he does, clutches the lappel of his coat that she may not sink with confusion, while she painfully stammers out the list of political propositions she has learned by rote at the behest of her more deliberative colleagues. It may be for personal reasons, apart from her degree of moral or intellectual force, that they have chosen her to lead the deputation. The broad-backed lady who stands beside her, and whose face we cannot see, has a vigorous and decisive gesture of the hand, carrying a paper inscribed with the motto, "No Plumping!" and her more energetic mode of putting the case is likely to prevail. Next to these come two younger and equally ardent damsels: the one, a very pretty girl, whose natural charms should be more potent in the drawing-room than her talent of speech-making in the Senate or Town Council, if ever she got there; and the other, with a copy of the *Lancet* in her pocket, a student of the Female Medical College, willing even to amputate a child's broken limb. The elderly lady beyond them has a kind and placid face, which bespeaks habitual devotion to religious works of charity, such as Ragged Schools or Orphanages; and it may be for some proposal in their interest that she has sought an opportunity of speaking to the future M.P. It is evident that there is a mixture of principles and motives of action, of political, religious, and philanthropic sectarianism, in this little throng of female agitators or zealous partisans. Two of them, if we may judge from what they hold in their hands, a prayer-book with a pendant cross for the one, a tract about "Crumbs" belonging to the other, would seem to be representatives of High Church and Low Church views, respectively, contending upon themes of ecclesiastical disputation. These influences will find their way, as the world has often seen, into the council-chamber of politicians and the conference of Social Reformers. Two or three of the convinced and demonstrative ladies in Mr. Barnard's drawing remain unnoticed; but we behold, lastly, in the background of their assemblage, a gentleman in spectacles, who has had the honour of introducing the deputation. He rises on tiptoe, and looks over their bonnets, to see how his friend, the candidate, seems to like this formidable visitation. But his own turn will come presently, when the ladies are obliged to withdraw, under his escort as before, to the place whence they came; and we can only say, that we wish him well out of the situation.

Chung-How, the Chinese Ambassador to Russia, has been condemned to death.

A monument has been placed over the graves of Lieutenants Melville and Coghill near Rorke's Drift.

The ship Camperdown, 1487 tons, Captain Paton, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on Thursday week with 396 emigrants.

In recognition of his genius as a poet and of his services to historical literature, Professor Henry W. Longfellow has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Historical Society.

The Norwegian Storting has resolved, by 93 votes to 20, to amend the Constitution so as to enable the Ministers to take part in the business of the Storting.

On and after April 1, 1880, the rates of charge for telegrams to the principal countries in Europe will be as follows:—Austria, 4d. for each word; Belgium, 2d.; Denmark, 4d.; France, 2½d.; Germany, 4d.; Greece, 7½d.; Holland, 3d.; Hungary, 5d.; Italy, 5d.; Norway, 4d.; Portugal, 6½d.; Russia in Europe, 9d.; Spain, 6d.; Sweden, 5½d.; Switzerland 4d.; Turkey in Europe, 8d.



THE GENERAL ELECTION: A DEPUTATION ON THE SUBJECT OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—SEE PAGE 296.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

A commission that has recently reported on the administration of certain city parochial charities appears to have been very much scandalised at the curious diversion of sundry legacies to the purposes of eating and drinking. Whether it is that the atmosphere of the old City of London on a Sunday morning has a depressing effect or not upon the officiating clergymen it is impossible to say; it may be that some stimulant is necessary before facing a sparse congregation, but at any rate a pint of wine—sometimes a bottle—and a plate of biscuits is no uncommon addition to the adornment of a city vestry, such encouraging refreshments being presumably shared by the vicar, the clerk, and the churchwardens. But this slight refection is comparatively harmless as compared with the custom that has diverted sums of money devoted to the affectionate custom of "visiting the tombs" to cheerful excursions to Richmond or Greenwich, there to enjoy a "love-feast," which in many cases amounts to the goodly sum of £60. There is a certain method no doubt in this alteration of a well-intentioned bequest; for whereas the founder intended it as a memory of the dead, the reformer made it a social occasion for promoting the welfare of the living. And there is a certain union of sentiment in the old as in the modern occasion; for, as a witty fellow has observed, in both cases "dead men" have enjoyed the sympathy of all who have been invited to the banquet.

It is well for the candidates at the on-coming elections that some of our old Easter customs have fallen into neglect. They might not object to consume "pudding-pies and cherry beer" in the county of Kent; or to pick cockles from the wheat in Herefordshire, with the chance of being rewarded with a kiss from the prettiest girl in the village; or to enjoy a calf's-head breakfast in Cheshire; but it would be extremely objectionable to be "lifted" or "heaved" by well-intentioned enthusiasts on Easter Tuesday in order to perpetuate an old fashion and to prove a popularity. It is recorded how a grave clergyman who happened to be passing through a town in Lancashire on Easter Tuesday, and having to stay an hour or so at an inn, was astonished to find his privacy invaded by three or four lusty young women rushing into his room and exclaiming they had come to "lift him." "To lift me!" exclaimed the astonished divine. "What on earth can you mean?" "Why, your Reverence, we've come to lift you 'cause it's Easter Tuesday!" "Lift me because it is Easter Tuesday." "I don't understand you. Is there any such custom here?" "Yes, to be sure. Why, don't you know? All of us women was lifted yesterday, and us lifts the men to-day in turn; and, in course, it's our rights and duties for to lift 'em." So the lusty young women formed their hands into what children call a "sedan-chair," and would have carried out their threat had not their energy been corrected by the prompt payment of half a crown. But that was not at election-time, and it is to be feared that no bribe whatever would be able to appease the feminine energy of those who discovered they were able to "lift" or "heave" a warm opponent of women's rights.

It has hitherto been considered a matter of doubt and anxiety when applying for a membership of a club. The "black ball" is an enemy dreaded by the most unimpeachable candidate, and there are few lives in which some dark spot may not be detected when exposed to a relentless scrutiny. But there is a reverse to this picture, as has been recently shown by Mr. J. L. Toole, the popular comedian. His difficulty is not how to get into a club, but how to get out of it. He is waited upon in his dressing-room during the hurry of business by a deputation from the promoters of what he aptly calls a "curious community," and gives them a good-natured but evasive answer; he receives a card of appointment of which he takes no notice beyond declining to have anything to do with the institution, and after all this he discovers that he is advertised far and wide as giving his influence to a movement to which he has the strongest possible objection. The answer to this very dignified and well-founded complaint is that silence was considered to have given a consent. A very dangerous doctrine this, for the majority of men who received a token of perpetual membership to a "curious community," without applying for it or desiring it, would have put the card behind the fire, and thought no more about the matter. A refusal to answer such an invitation is a sign of dissent rather than of assent, one would have thought. But Mr. J. L. Toole and many others of an amiable character, naturally are averse to playing the part of "decoy duck" to any institution, however much it may be required by the spirit of the times.

Few observant people could have studied the University boat-race in its scenic and social aspects without coming to the conclusion that it is a holiday whose excitement is dead, and that it may well be called a game thoroughly played out. For the first time in the history of the race, it was postponed from the day originally fixed on account of the persistent fog that settled over the river; and this very circumstance may be said to have considerably damped the enthusiasm; but neither on the Saturday or the Monday following was there the same kind of crowd that we have been accustomed to see. Very few ladies and but a small sprinkling of carriages graced the scene; all its picturesque elements had departed; and the appearance of the river-banks showed that the Universities were almost neglected by their old friends, and gave occasion for a roughs' holiday. It was the same kind of crowd, from first to last, that would follow a professional sculling-race on the Thames or Tyne. Such being the case, it is almost impossible to keep back the fever for betting; and it is a subject for regret that so honourable and exceptional a contest should be handed over to the modern patrons of sport, or that the University race should be classed with walking-matches at the Agricultural Hall or swimming feats in fish-tanks. The Universities themselves feel that they are misunderstood, and those who have an undying affection and respect for them are convinced of it. From the fault of nobody, the race has become too popular, and by slow degrees it has lost both caste and character. In these circumstances it is an open question whether it would not be better to stop the race for a time or, at any rate, to remove it from its present uncongenial surroundings.

Within the next few days all the studios in London will be open to the inspection of the friends and admirers of the various exhibitors at the approaching Royal Academy. Nothing can well be more enjoyable than these visits of inspection; for, in addition to feasting upon innumerable works of art and getting, as it were, in advance of the times, a chance is given of a peep into some of the best-appointed and most tastefully decorated houses in London. But there is one considerable drawback, and that, unfortunately, is the presence upon the scene of the host. Now, if the visitors to the studios could pass on to the pictures guided alone by a housekeeper, and could be presented with a printed description of each picture as it will appear in the Academy catalogue, what a sincere pleasure it would be; whereas at present, whilst the painter is in the room, the conversation and the criticism take a very forced, unnatural, and insincere

tone. The spectator guided by taste is compelled to praise whether he feels pleased or not, and, unless he consents to perjure himself, remains obstinately and suspiciously silent. These visits to studios should be arranged on the old fairy principle, when unseen hands and unrecognised voices conducted the guests in silence to the feasting-chambers. After so much hard and anxious work the artists all want a rest, and when they throw open their hospitable doors they themselves should be away at Brighton or the Isle of Wight—anywhere, in fact, but in their own studios, where their presence gives an unnatural character to conversation and inevitable restraint to all the guests assembled, for it is just as difficult to praise a man to his face as it is absolutely impossible to criticise him. People would prepare for these delightful visits of inspection with far greater relish if they were left alone to say and think what they pleased, for the delight of meeting the author of the work is counteracted by the pain of feeling something very deeply that it is quite impossible to express.

The temptations put into the way of Post Office servants are very serious and sad, and it is a painful experience of all who are engaged at our criminal courts to see how many young men and boys of promise are hurried away to tedious imprisonment or penal servitude under the cheap system now observed in one of the largest and best-organised of the public departments. There is something very uncongenial and un-English in the traps that are laid for such as are not free from moral turpitude: made-up letters containing obvious coins, letters full of money purposely wrongly sorted to catch some poor weak creature; and yet, no doubt, it is of the utmost importance that the strictest probity shall be observed in our Post Office system. One would have thought that higher wages and better prospects would have been preferable as a trial in the first instance to prevent those criminal scandals that have increased with boy service and cheap labour. Matters have come to a bad pass when the Recorder observes, in sentencing a prisoner, that if he had only taken service as a porter or errand-boy he would probably never have been sent to prison. In the matter of stolen postage-stamps, which have brought to sorrow so many lads in merchants' offices, it cannot be too widely known that anyone can have the initials of his firm branded on purchased postage-stamps free of cost—a plan that makes them unsaleable and safe. It is as good a precaution as a crossed cheque. Every means should be taken to keep lads out of temptation when engaged in offices of trust.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment is to reopen on Tuesday, April 13, for a season of thirty-four subscription nights. Mr. Gye's prospectus announces the reappearance of Madame Adeline Patti and Madame Albani, the latter having been unavoidably absent during last season. Many other artists who were associated with last year's performances are again engaged, these being Mdles. Turolla, Valleria, Mantilla, Schou, Pyk, Cottino, Sonnino, and Madame Corsi (sopranos); with the addition of Mdle. Bauermeister (formerly belonging to Mr. Mapleson's company), and the first appearances of Mdle. Morini and Mdle. Lenari. The contraltos are again Madame Scalchi and Mdles. Ghiotti and Pasqua, a new appearance promised being that of Mdle. Peppina Malvezzi. Two tenors are to appear for the first time in England—M. Engel and Signor Orloff; the list in this department being completed by the well-known names of Signori Gayarré, Marini, Nicolini, Sabater, I. Corsi, Manfredi, and Fille. Another new appearance promised is that of Signor Sante Athes, a baritone; M. Maurel, M. Lassalle, and Signori Graziani, Cotogni, and Ugetti completing this list. The basses all belonged to last year's company, being M. Gailhard and Signori Silvestri, Ciampi, Capponi, Caracciolo, Scolara, Raguer, and Vidal.

A new dancer, Mdle. L. Zuliani, is engaged, in addition to the three Mdles. Reuters already favourably known in the ballet arrangements here.

The orchestra (with Mr. Carrodus as principal and solo violin) and the chorus will be on the same scale as last season, and Signor Vianesi and Signor Bevgnani will continue to share the office of conductor.

Signor Tagliacico is again stage manager, Mr. Betjemann leader of the ballet, Mr. Pittman organist, Signor C. Corsi chorus-master, Messrs. Dayes and Caney scenic artists; and other appointments are also worthily filled.

The novelties or quasi-novelties named are Paladilhe's "Suzanne" (recently very successful abroad), Italian versions of Hérold's "Le Pré aux Cleres" and Gounod's "Mireille," a revival of Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra," and repetitions of Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," with Madame Albani as the heroine, as when the opera was given here in 1874. Gounod's opera was produced, in Italian, by Mr. Mapleson in 1864, and has long been very unjustly ignored. Madame Patti is named for the title-character in this, Madame Albani for that of Hérold's opera, and Mdle. Turolla as Ninetta in Rossini's work. Mr. Gye does not pledge himself to produce all these, but promises "at least two" of them.

Afternoon concerts are to be given in the Floral Hall, by members of the Opera company, as heretofore.

The Philharmonic Society's fourth concert of the season comprised effective orchestral performances of Haydn's symphony in B flat (No. 9 of the Salomon set), Schumann's second symphony (in C), and Auber's overture to "Gustave." Herr Joachim played, with the same effect as on previous occasions, Brahms's violin concerto and two movements from Bach's "Suite" in B minor (without accompaniment). Signor Randegger's picturesque scena, "Medea," was well sung by Mrs. Osgood, who also gave with much refinement the romance, "Rose softly blooming," from Spohr's opera, "Azor and Zemira." Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual. The fifth concert takes place on April 28.

Sir Michael Costa's "Eli," the earlier of his two oratorios, was finely given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week. The work was originally brought out at the Birmingham Festival of 1855, conducted by the composer, by whom its performance was directed on the occasion now referred to, when the principal solo vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Among the several effective pieces were the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the latter of which Madame Patey was encoined; the bravura air "I will extol," sung by Madame Sherrington; the war song, "Philistines, hark!" declaimed by Mr. Vernon Rigby; the trio (by these three artists), "Thou shalt love the Lord;" the duet, "Lord, cause Thy face," by Mr. Santley and Mr. L. Thomas; and the march, which had to be repeated. The next performance will consist of "Elijah," on April 2.

Last week's anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians included some excellent musical performances—vocal pieces having been effectively rendered by Miss Lilian Bailey and Herr Henschel; part-songs, well sung by the

gentlemen of the London Vocal Union; Mendelssohn's posthumous concert-stück for clarinet and corno di bassetto, very finely played by Mr. J. Egerton and Mr. Maycock; and pianoforte solos, brilliantly executed by Madame Frickenhaus.

The operatic ballad concert given by Mr. John Boosey as a supplement to the fourteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when a varied selection was performed by Mesdames Trebelli and M. Cummings, Misses M. Davies, and A. Marriott, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signori Foli and Zobili, and Messrs. R. Hollins and A. Moore. There was some good part-singing by the members of the London Vocal Union and Mr. Stedman's choir boys.—A series of five afternoon ballad concerts is to begin at St. James's Hall on Saturday, April 10.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first performance of a characteristic orchestral "Suite," composed by Mr. F. Corder, and entitled "In the Black Forest." The work consists of five portions—"Sunrise," "The Brooklet," "Noontide Stillness," "The Echo," and "Evening at the Inn." There is some extremely clever and effective writing in each movement, especially in the second and fourth, and the whole work was greatly applauded, the composer having had to come forward in acknowledgment. Chopin's second pianoforte concerto (in F minor), and two short accompanied solos by Mendelssohn and Handel, finely played by Herr Barth, and Beethoven's symphony in C minor, were the other instrumental features of the programme, which also included vocal pieces contributed by Mr. Santley.

The twenty-second season of the Monday Popular Concerts closed this week, the programme having been for the benefit of the director, Mr. Arthur Chappell, whose merits as the enterprising manager of these excellent concerts fully deserve the special recognition which they have long received. The selection was of high interest, although presenting no absolute novelty. Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, Mr. Zerbin, and Signor Piatti contributed to the stringed instrumental performances; Mdle. Janotha and Miss Zimmermann were the solo pianists, and Mr. Santley was the vocalist. St. James's Hall was crowded, as usual on these occasions.—An extra concert was given on Wednesday evening for the benefit of Sir Julius Benedict; the programme including the first performance of a new string quartet of his composition. Of this we must speak hereafter.

Performances of sacred music appropriate to the solemnity of the occasion were announced for Good Friday at the Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, and the Royal Albert Hall—a selection being promised at the two former places in the afternoon, and "The Messiah" at the latter in the evening.

"The Pirates of Penzance"—the new comic opera by Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert—is to be produced on Saturday, April, 3, at the Opéra Comique Theatre, under the personal direction of the composer and the author, who have recently returned from America, where the piece has had an enormous success.

It is said that there is a probability of Mr. F. H. Cowen being elected to the office of conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Concerts, in lieu of Sir Julius Benedict, who has recently resigned. The appointment would be a very judicious and satisfactory one.

THEATRES.

On Saturday at the Criterion was revived an adaptation of a French piece which a few years ago was frequently acted. It is called a comédietta, and entitled "Verbum Sap," written by Mr. Maltby. It consists of two characters, a lady named Florence and a stranger. The lady Florence appears in her drawing-room, imprisoned amidst its elegances by reason of the rain, which comes down in showers outside. Looking out at the door, she perceives the stranger seeking safety under a tree, to whom she offers shelter. He gracefully accepts the invitation. They gradually become better acquainted, and he proves to be an officer in her Majesty's service, a Captain Norman, in fact, of whom she had heard through her friends, the Branscombes, whom she has been expecting. The dialogue is managed and manipulated with French delicacy and dexterity, and we perceive the growth of their interest in one another. At length, to amuse her, he pretends to be a French robber, and claims an unbounded love for women, whom he pronounces to be the cause of all his misfortunes. Having for a long while indulged in this romancing vein, until the lady is fairly frightened, he throws off his mask and produces his card, which of course explains all. This strange wooing has a happy ending. Mr. Lytton Sothorn was the Stranger; and Miss Korke, as the gradually-enamoured lady, played her part with true artistic feeling, and enlivened it by singing a song, on "The Old Love and the New," which was exceedingly well received.

Mr. Ralston gave "A Story-Telling" at the third of the series of "Literary Monday Afternoons," at Steinway Hall, on Monday afternoon.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Venus both on the mornings of the 7th and 8th, being situated to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter morning; on the morning of the 8th she is also near both Mercury and Jupiter, the Moon being a little to the left of both these planets and higher in the heavens than either Venus, which is the lowest, or Jupiter, which is the next highest, and which is about 1½ deg. south of Mercury. She is near Saturn on the 9th, but this is the day of New Moon, and she is near Mars during the evening hours of the 15th. She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 26th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 14th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 2nd	at 13 minutes after 6h.	in the morning.
New Moon	" 9th "	" 7 "	" 3 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 17th "	" 14 "	" 7 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 24th "	" 50 "	" 10 " afternoon.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 5th at 4h. 57m. a.m., or half an hour before sunrise; on the 10th at 4h. 43m. a.m., or 35 minutes before the Sun; on the 15th at 4h. 32m. a.m., on the 20th at 4h. 22m. a.m., on the 25th at 4h. 12m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 2m. a.m., being respectively 33 minutes before sunrise on each of the four last mentioned days. He is near the Moon on the 8th, and near Jupiter on the same day, in his descending node on the 9th, stationary among the stars on the 10th, near Venus on the 15th, near Jupiter a second time this month on the 15th, at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 19th, and at his greatest western elongation (26 deg. 57 min.) on the 25th.

Venus is a morning star, rising at 4h. 43m. a.m. on the 10th, at 4h. 23m. a.m. on the 20th, and at 4h. 5m. a.m. on the last day of the month, being 35m., 32m., and 30m. respectively before sunrise on these days. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 26m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 34m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 43m. a.m. She is at her greatest distance from the Sun on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 7th, and near Jupiter on the 16th.

Mars sets on the 1st at 1h. 23m. a.m., on the 11th at 1h. 10m. a.m., on the 21st at 0h. 55m. a.m., and on the last day of the month at 0h. 41m. a.m., He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 54m. p.m., on the 15th at 4h. 34m. p.m., and on the last day at 4h. 13m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 10th at 4h. 50m. a.m., or 28 minutes before sunrise; on the 20th at 4h. 13m. a.m., or 42 minutes before sunrise; and on the last day of the month at 3h. 38m. a.m., or 57 minutes before the Sun. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 20m. a.m., in the middle of the month at 10h. 37m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 50m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th.

Saturn sets on the 6th at sunset, and from this day till Oct. 13 he sets in daylight. He rises at sunrise on the 18th, and at 4h. 12m. a.m., or 23 minutes before sunrise, on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 29m. p.m., on the 15th at 11h. 40m. a.m. and on the last day at 10h. 48m. a.m. He is near the Sun on the 8th and near the Moon on the 9th.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Two volumes, published by Mr. Murray, contain an important narrative of recent travel in the interior of Eastern Asia. The locality is not readily given to our understanding by such an obscure enigmatic title as *The River of Golden Sand*. It can hardly be expected of us to know, before reading this book, that the upper stream of the Yang-tze-Kiang, which flows down from Thibet, passes the frontier town of Batang, and joins the Wen or Min river at Soochow, bears the name of Chin-sha-Kiang, or "Gold Sand River" among the Chinese. Captain William Gill, R.E., who went out to China in the summer of 1876 for the purpose of a geographical exploration, seems to have done a good piece of work in that imperfectly examined region. Some readers may have a recollection of "Pigtail and Petticoats," the entertaining volume in which the late Mr. Thomas Thurnam Cooper told us of his attempt, in 1868, to journey by that route into the secluded realm of the Thibetan Lamas. He was compelled, by a series of vexatious intrigues and persecutions, to turn back the way he had come, after trying in vain to pass south-west into Assam or Burmah; and later efforts in this direction have been still more disastrous. The lives of Mr. Cooper himself and of Mr. Augustus Margary, who was murdered at Manwyne, near Bhamo, in 1875, have been sacrificed to the bigotry and jealousy of the corrupt barbaric rulers who have locked every gate of traffic between India and China. This book of Captain Gill's has much political as well as geographical interest, though we do not anticipate or recommend any coercive measures, or undertaking further British Imperial responsibilities, to open a route for commerce. Such proposals, in whatever quarter, are to be sternly resisted by all who have a prudent and equitable regard for the domestic welfare of our own country, which is already sorely prejudiced by the calls of foreign, Indian, and colonial adventure. There is, however, no immediate probability of an Imperial crusade towards the banks of "the River of Golden Sand," which are more inaccessible than even Balkh or Herat; and the risk of an expedition to conquer Burmah, which might soon have led to a Chinese war in the province of Yunnan, now appears to have passed away. Captain Gill's agreeable narrative, with the instructive preliminary chapter supplied by Colonel Henry Yule, a very eminent Asiatic geographer, may therefore be freely enjoyed. The singular physical conformation of South-Eastern Asia, from the borders of Assam and Burmah all round to China, including the upper waters of the Brahmapootra, the Irrawaddy, the Salween, the Mekong, and a still greater river, the Yang-tze-Kiang, must be noticed in looking at the map. It is remarkable, as Colonel Yule points out, how these main streams, of immense length and diverse courses, arising in the high interior table-land or steppe of the Asiatic continent, descend in one part by valleys almost parallel with each other, between neighbouring mountain ranges that extend from north to south along the border of the interior table-land. The "River of Golden Sand" is but one of these streams, and its course, with those of its chief tributaries, gives fertility to the western provinces of China. Before ascending the Yang-tze-Kiang to this far inland region, Captain Gill made an excursion to the north-eastern maritime province of Pe-che-li, beyond Peking, following the Great Wall of China to the seacoast. The whole of his second volume, however, and part of the first, are occupied with the account of his western journeys, which led him through less known tracts of country, the provinces of "Ssu-Chuan," or Szechuen, and of Yunnan, with the adjacent Thibetan districts attached to the Chinese Empire. He travelled some way in the footsteps of Marco Polo; whence Colonel Yule, as the modern editor of that old Venetian of six centuries ago, is prompted to frequent interesting notes. The considerable town of Cheng-tu, which Marco Polo calls Sindafu; that of Ta-chien-lu, or the "Arrow Furnace Forge;" and Batang, on the frontier, with its Thibetan people and Buddhist Lamasery; then southward, in Yunnan, the scene of the recent merciless extermination of Mohammedan rebels at Ta-li-fu, and Man-yun (or Manwyne), on the road to Burmah, are successively described. Captain Gill's personal adventures were not so exciting as those of Mr. T. T. Cooper; but he is an accurate observer and reporter both of the natural features of the country and the manners and domestic condition of the people. It was in November, 1877, that he arrived in British Burmah, descending the Irrawaddy, having successfully achieved the journey from China into that country. The obstacles to a much shorter route, from the Chinese dominions to the British territory of Assam, are merely of a political character, but have proved hitherto insurmountable; and still more formidable is the opposition to any European travelling between China and Thibet. These volumes are furnished with an excellent map of China and a series of minute road-maps, also with drawings of horizontal sections of the land, to show its various elevations, and with exact tables of distance and altitude, making a complete geographical treatise.

A lively and entertaining book of travels, which bears the title of *The Australian Abroad* (Sampson Low and Co.), is made up of contributions to the *Melbourne Argus* by one of the staff of that journal, Mr. James Hingston, during the latter part of his tour round the globe three years ago. After visiting India and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, he crossed the Pacific from San Francisco to Japan, then looked in at Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton, the French settlement in Cochin China, Singapore, and Batavia, and sojourned in different parts of Java, before going home by the North Australian route. His descriptions of Japanese and Chinese manners are very amusing; but we have read many other accounts of native life in the cities of Tokio, formerly called Yedo, Osaka, and Kioto, of which Mr. Hingston has little that is new to tell us. In China, which affords a great contrast to Japan, he was struck by the squalid misery of the crowded town population. His experiences at Canton were not all disagreeable, for he enjoyed the sights of the river, and some native merry-making there, to which he was guided by a clever and obliging boatwoman. The humours and oddities of the native society, and its peculiar habits and customs, are portrayed by him with much pleasantry, and in no censorious spirit. He is not quite so tolerant and good-natured when he gets among the Dutch colonists in Java, with whom he finds great fault as severe and avaricious taskmasters of the native labouring folk. It is admitted, however, that the land under Dutch rule is thoroughly well cultivated, and is made to yield a large annual profit from the growth of coffee and other tropical produce; while the people, estimated at nearly eighteen millions, earn a secure subsistence on the Government plantations. The ports and towns of Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, with the inland capitals of one or two Sultans long since deprived of actual power, and the famous ruins of ancient Buddhist temples (or "topes," like those delineated by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, in India and Afghanistan), take up a considerable portion of the space devoted to Java, which is not the least instructive part of this volume. The author next conducts us to the north coast of Australia, visiting Port Darwin, where the Eastern Extension and Australian telegraph has

its landing-place, and which is a remote appendage of Adelaide and South Australia, being connected with the southern province by 1800 miles of overland wire. The new settlements of Palmerston and Somerset, on that northern shore, do not seem to be in a flourishing condition. Mr. Kingston has added to this account of his homeward journey in 1875 some detached sketches of visits to Sydney and Adelaide and of a tour in New Zealand, with plenty of gossip about the Maories; but he has little that is new to tell us of colonial affairs.

There is something exceedingly droll, as the reader of *Fourteen Months in Canton*: by Mrs. Gray (Macmillan and Co.), will be constrained to admit, in the view which European travellers and sojourners in foreign countries take of even the bereavements which may occur to try the families of the foreigners among whom they sojourn. It is as if the European regarded the foreigners and all that they do and suffer as an exhibition got up for his special entertainment. No doubt the foreigners who visit Europe take a similar view of what they see; but they are comparatively few in number, and we do not, as a rule, see the accounts which they may publish when they get home. It may be, again, that the drollery is not so much in the view taken as in the language employed. At any rate, nobody with a sense of humour can help smiling at the way in which one of the letters contained in the very amusing and instructive volume under consideration begins: "My dear Mother," says the writer, "I have been very fortunate since I last wrote to you, in being able to see a funeral ceremony in one of the houses belonging to a Chinese gentleman. He is a friend of Henry's, and as we saw the usual emblems of mourning at the door of the house, Henry took me in, glad of the opportunity of showing me the ceremony, which he knew would then be going on." This manner of regarding and utilising what the Chinese gentleman may have considered a very melancholy occasion, so far as he himself was concerned, offers a curious illustration of the truth contained in certain proverbial sayings, such as, "There is something not altogether displeasing to us in the misfortunes of our best friends." It is but fair, however, to add that, in the case mentioned, the deceased was only "an aunt of the master of the house," and, according to the letter-writer's account, does not appear to have been very deeply lamented. So that we may perhaps be permitted to share her satisfaction and her husband's gladness at the opportunity afforded her. And this is just what constitutes the peculiar charm of her simple, unpretentious book; she had chances, such as fall to the lot of very few, "of seeing the inner life of the Chinese, and of learning much of their daily life in their own homes." Her husband also, if memory may be trusted, is the gentleman who, having been Archdeacon of Hong-Kong for some years and long resident at Canton, gave to the public within the last year or two, a most elaborate, trustworthy, and therefore valuable work about China and the Chinese; so that a very delightful and instructive course of reading is to be obtained from taking the books of husband and wife one after the other. It should be mentioned that the lady's volume is provided with several more or less striking, suggestive, and enlivening illustrations.

The large peninsula of Corea, at the eastern extremity of Asia, projecting southward between the Yellow Sea of China and the Japanese archipelago of the North Pacific, is not very well known. It has lately been the subject of disturbing rumours or predictions of hostilities that were to arise from the rival claims of the Japanese and Chinese Empires to its political dominion. Practically, during the last century or more, Corea has been an independent kingdom, and has maintained a strict seclusion, repelling foreign commerce even more pertinaciously than its powerful neighbours used to do. *A Forbidden Land* is the title of the volume just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in which a Mr. Ernest Oppert professes to give us some useful information about Corea. We regret to find that not much credit is to be attached to the statements in this book, except so far as they are compiled from several other publications. The author seems to have been resident at Shanghai ten or fifteen years ago, and to have made three successive trips, only for a few days each time, across the Yellow Sea to the west coast of Corea. He entered the Kang-Kiang, visited the towns of Kiau-tong and Kang-wha, and ascended the river to within twenty miles of the capital city, which is called Saoul by the Coreans, but which bears on our maps the name of Kin-ki-tao, and is spoken of by the Chinese as Wan-ching or Han-ching. Mr. Oppert saw a little of that part of the country, and had some negotiations, through Chinese writing interpreters, with the Korean district officials during his very brief and hasty sojourn in the Kang-Kiang district upon each of these three occasions. He also learnt something from the French clerical missionaries who had been living in Corea, and some of whom, it may be recollected, were cruelly massacred in 1866, while two or three others escaped to China. The expedition of Admiral Roze, with the French naval squadron, to avenge that barbarous outrage, in September of the same year, proved a notorious failure, as the ships, mistaking their course among the channels of entrance to the Kang-Kiang, were unable to get up the river. A French Admiralty chart, together with a chart drawn by Mr. Oppert himself, who claims to be the discoverer of the proper channel, may be inspected in this volume. We should have much preferred a map of Corea, without the aid of which Mr. Oppert's confused geographical description of that kingdom is quite unintelligible. His account of its political and social institutions, of its chief towns, agricultural and mineral resources, and statistics of population, cannot be relied upon as authentic. Indeed, we are left in doubt whether the total number of inhabitants be seven or eight, or fifteen or sixteen, millions of people; nor do the vague general assertions of Mr. Oppert respecting their character and habits impress us with the feeling that he can possess any substantial knowledge. But the most surprising and even bewildering portion of his book is the final chapter, which we must charitably regard as pure fiction. It is the narrative of a supposed expedition to Corea, somewhere about twelve years since, performed by a party of European filibusters who are said to have gone thither from Shanghai in a steam-vessel called the China. They were fired with an ambition "to open the kingdom of Corea to the world." The Regent of that kingdom, who was the father of the young King, was to be coerced into signing a treaty, the draught of which, French and English, is given in the appendix, to open his ports and allow certain privileges to foreign traders, with toleration for the missionaries and converts. As the Regent, or rather his Government, had steadily refused all this, an extraordinary scheme, contrived by a certain M. Feron, one of the expelled missionaries, was to be put in practice. The Regent possessed a store of family relics, to which he attached a superstitious importance, and upon the security of which, it was believed, the fortunes of his house were dependent. This precious deposit was laid up in a secluded spot, not usually guarded, a few hours' walking distance from a known landing-place in Prince Jérôme Gulf. It was proposed that the foreign party from Shanghai, of whom the narrator represents himself as chief, should march up to this place,

dig out the concealed treasure, and take possession of it; after which they would have the Regent quite willing to sign the treaty, as the ransom for his lost family relics. Mr. Oppert proceeds to give a circumstantial history of the actual attempt, but we do not believe there is a word of truth in it. Any European, whether a French, a British, or a German subject, or an American citizen, who should have acted in this manner, would have been guilty of piracy, and would have been justly liable to be hanged. The whole story, with its ridiculous conclusion, has the air of fable, as much as any of the adventures in "Robinson Crusoe," but is not so cleverly told. The braggart tone of assumed superiority and of unwarranted menacing dictation, which pervades this volume from first to last, is extremely offensive. But we may hope that its author is not one of our own countrymen, as he bears a German name.

Central Asia is a vast and ill-defined region, of which the popular mind has rather vague ideas. Whether Afghanistan should be included in it, we may, perhaps, be disposed to question, looking at the continental map. But there is no doubt of its comprising whatever geographical spaces are indicated by the title, *From Kulja across the Tian Shan to Lob Nor*. This is the title of Colonel Prejevalsky's Travels, in 1876, related in a volume translated by Mr. F. Delmar Morgan, F.R.G.S., with an introduction by Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I. (Sampson Low and Co.). The district of Kuldja, as we commonly write its name, is the Upper Ili valley, about lat. 44 N. and long. 81 E., in a recess between the Dzunganian range of Ala-tau mountains and the mighty Tian-Shan, or "Celestial," which forms the northern barrier of Kashgar. Our readers should not have forgotten Sir Douglas Forsyth's political mission, in 1873, from India to Yarkand and Kashgar, crossing the Himalayas and the Kara Korum Pass, to open diplomatic intercourse for a commercial treaty with the late Mohammed ruler of that country, Yakoub Beg, the "Atalik Ghazeh." We were furnished by an officer of the British Envoy's suite with a series of most interesting sketches of the wild and romantic scenery and the strange nation he then visited; but there have been great changes in Kashgar since that time. The Mohammedan principality of Eastern Turkestan, as it was sometimes called, has been of short duration, being overthrown by a reconquest on the part of the Chinese Empire, while Kuldja, its northern dependency, fell into the hands of Russia, but is now reclaimed by China, and may even yet become the subject of renewed contention. Its position, adjacent to the Siberian provinces around Lake Balkash, naturally exposes it to Russian encroachment, and the mixed population may go one way or the other, according to the fortune of war. Mr. Ashton Wentworth Dilke, who has been some time in those parts, will perhaps soon tell us all about it. But Colonel Prejevalsky, an eminent traveller and geographer, had in view the object of a scientific exploration, some hundreds of miles further eastward, to survey the course of the Tarim, and its issue in the mysterious lake, named Lob Nor, amidst the great Desert of Gobi, on the Mongolian steppe. The Desert of Gobi spreads away below Kashgar and Yarkand, across six degrees of latitude, between the Tian-Shan mountains and those of Thibet. Most of the streams from those mountains are either lost in its sandy waste or flow into the Tarim, which river has been traced by successive explorers to the remote upland basin of Lob Nor, just as the Oxus and Jaxartes, or Amoo Darya and Sir Darya, end in the Sea of Aral. Beyond the Lob Nor, to the far east, lies an unknown expanse of marshes alternating with sands, in which those waters of Central Asia are dissipated, instead of passing, as was formerly supposed, into the great rivers of China. The solution of this problem lends a peculiar interest to the book now put before us, which contains the Russian traveller's description of Lob Nor, with the small population of fishermen, a very simple and harmless folk, inhabiting its shores, and with the remains of one or two ancient towns, whose history is very obscure. Some notes upon Lakes Balkash and Ala-kul, and upon that singular community of Russian exiles in Siberia, the "Starovertski" or Old Believers, are equally worth reading.

Kelly's handbook to the "Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1880"—a valuable work of reference, revised with the usual care—has recently been issued.

Political maps, separately for each of the three parts of the kingdom, coloured, to show respectively the representation in Parliament by counties and boroughs at the present moment, have been opportunely published by Mr. Stanford.

Colonel Brine, of the Royal Engineers, has brought out a folding-sheet of British Decorations, printed in colours, accompanied by brief explanations. This useful publication, which is published by Mr. Stanford and Mr. Ackerman, has reached a second edition.

Colonel H. F. Saunders, late of the 3rd West India Regiment, and also of the 84th and 70th Regiments, was formally installed at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Saturday last, as a Military Knight on the Lower Foundation of the establishment. Colonel Saunders served on the West Coast of Africa, Madras and Bengal Presidencies, Birman Empire, and the West Indies. He was mentioned in the public despatches during the Indian Mutiny as having distinguished himself, and for most devoted and gallant conduct, for which he received the rank of Major and a medal.

At a meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington-gardens, a paper entitled "Notes on an Ascent of the River Binué, in August, 1879, with remarks on the systems of the Rivers Shari and Binué," was read by Mr. Edward Hutchinson. Sir Rutherford Alcock presided, and there was a large attendance. The paper described the customs and appearance of the natives whom the travellers encountered in the course of their explorations, which had an important bearing on the navigation of the River Niger.

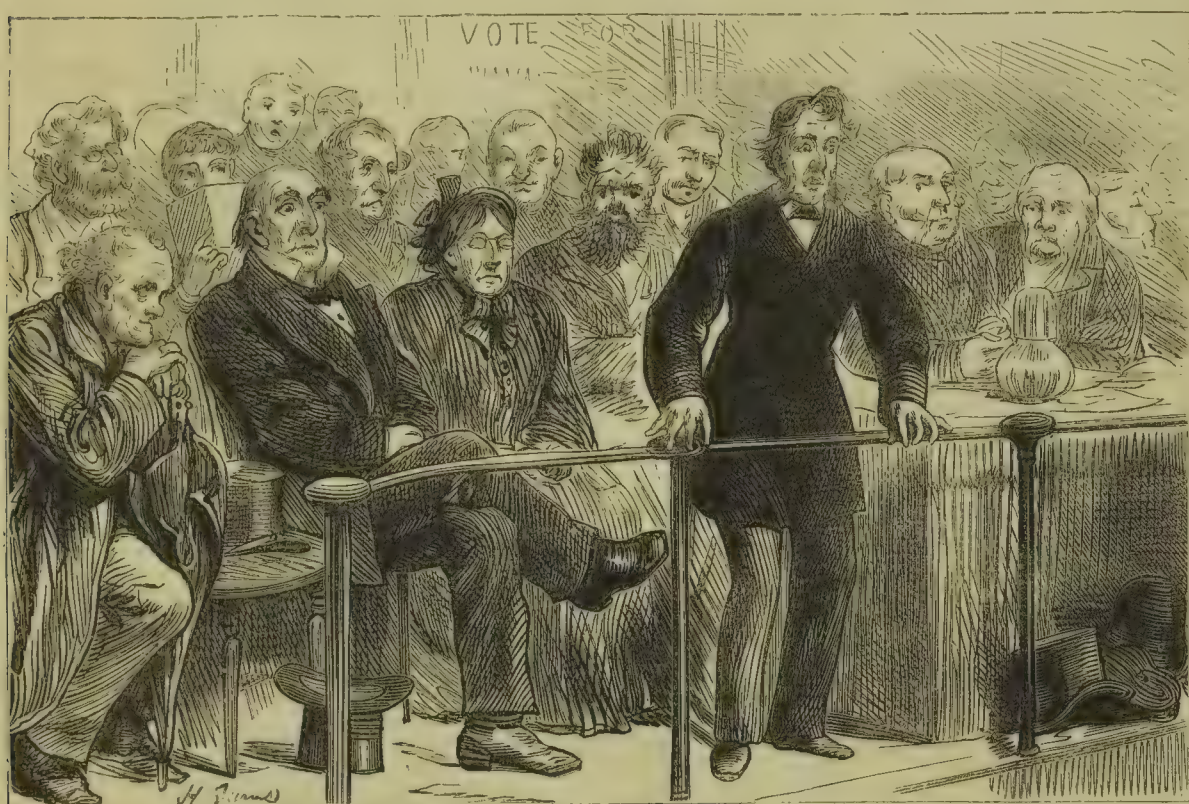
The 102nd anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London was celebrated on Monday night at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Mackintosh of Mackintosh occupied the chair. The presence of a large proportion of guests attired in the Highland costumes, both civil and military, served to indicate the national character of the gathering. After the loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk, the chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Society," said that it had been instituted with the object of preserving the national dress, language, and music of the Highlands, and also for rendering assistance when necessary to Highlanders away from their native country. He congratulated the members upon the fact that the funds of the society were in a most satisfactory condition, and read the report of the auditors, from which it appeared that there was a balance in hand of £12,000. The toast of "The Visitors" was responded to by three gentlemen eminent respectively in literature, science, and art—Mr. William Black, Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, and Mr. Thomas Faed, R.A. The health of the chairman and of Mr. J. Macrae Moir, the secretary, was drunk with Highland honours. After dinner a sword dance was performed in spirited style by Mr. W. H. Burton, and a Highland reel was similarly given by four other gentlemen.

ELECTION SKETCHES.

The humours and tricks of electioneering have for ages past afforded to the English satirist and caricaturist a favourite theme of comic delineation and of lively jocular remark, notwithstanding the serious practical questions of good government supposed to be at stake in the political contest. Rival party champions occasionally forget themselves so far as to make a ridiculous figure, while the personal awkwardness that often attends self-exhibition on a platform or on the hustings of the nomination day, as well as the grotesque vehemence and fury of the raging mobs, the disorderly conduct of meetings, the fussiness of agents and committee-men, the venal or officious activity of canvassers, messengers, and bill-stickers, open such glimpses of human nature as must delight the misanthropic spirit. In no such spirit, however, but merely for the fun of the thing, regarding the General Election as a licensed popular Saturnalia, have our Artists taken the liberty to exercise their graphic fancy upon a variety of subjects of this kind. Some of their sketches, indeed, are taken from actual observation in a metropolitan borough, and are given without prejudice to the merits of the candidates on either side, or of their respective local supporters. The sharp practice, for example, of covering and effacing an adversary's placard on the wall, by affixing thereon the manifesto which one has undertaken to display for his opponent's cause, is not likely to have been confined to either side; and whoever looks attentively in these days at the printed papers of different colours that decorate every piece of hoarding in our streets may find numerous instances of this political palimpsest. In London, too, upon any such occasion as the present, there is always forthcoming a ready multitude of habitual loungers and seekers of casual employment—dismissed clerks, touts, and cads, or discredited betting-men, and some who are quite respectable, but happen to have lost their regular occupations, desirous of earning five shillings a day by serving the candidates' committees, in the distribution of cards and circulars, the solicitation and registration of promises to vote, or simply carrying



FAMILY INFLUENCE.

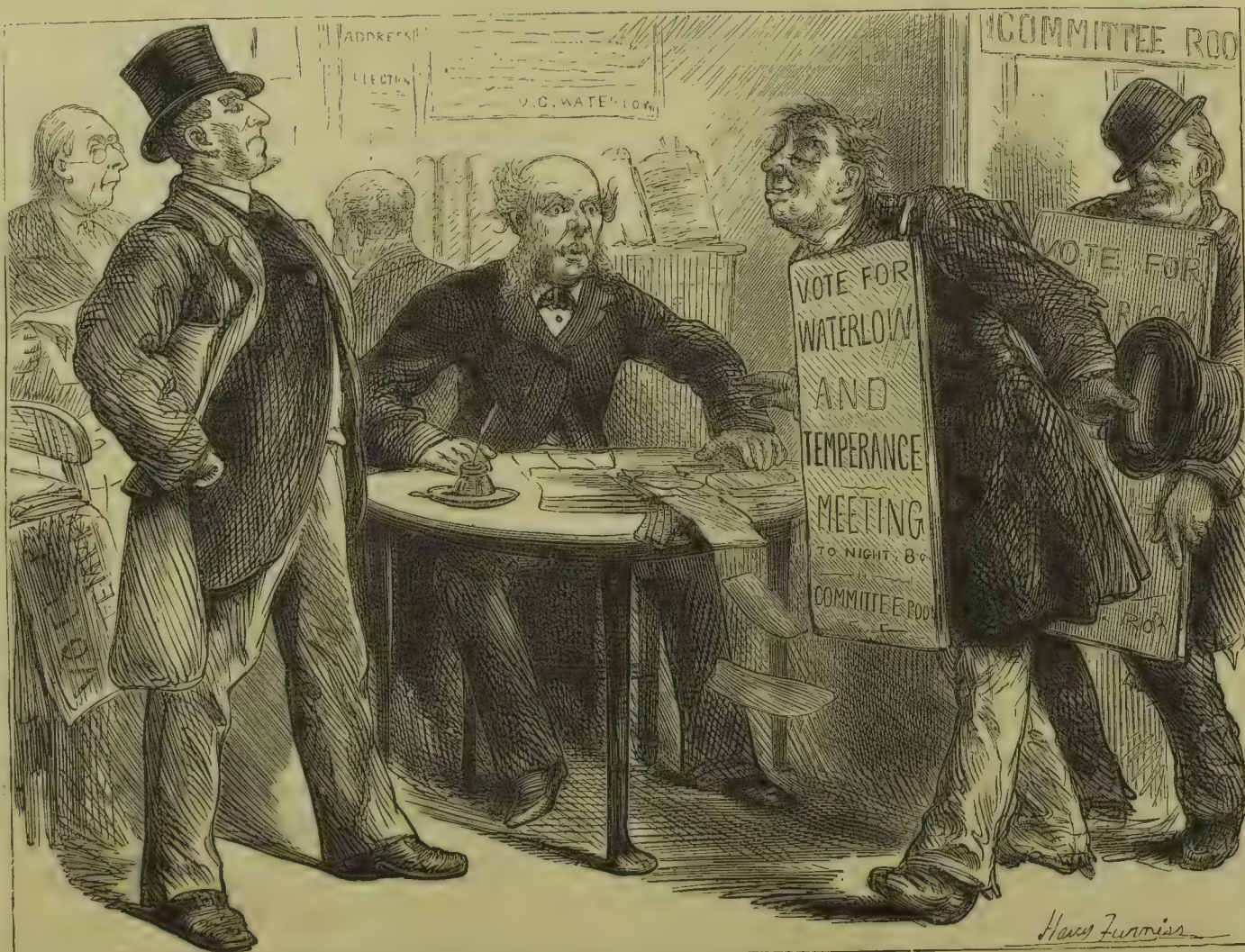


MODEST MERIT.

of these good people, amongst whom may be his father and mother, his uncle and aunt, and the ministering elders of his church, sit on the same platform. Their faces of grim consternation seem to betoken a melancholy persuasion that their proffered candidate will never do for the constituency he has attempted to address. How different is the position of that fashionable youth, perhaps a Guardsman and heir to a peerage or baronetcy, who relies securely upon "family influence" and a large territorial property, as he rises with easy confidence to make his appropriate speech, having his sisters and cousins and the hereditary allies of his race, seated in graceful complacency behind him! The gift of silver speech is more readily bestowed on him who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth; but we are not at all certain that he has the better allowance of brains; and it may well be that the other, with a little social encouragement and experience in public life, would confute him and expose his ignorance, even in the House of Commons. It is the first step in this career which encounters the greatest difficulty, in the absence of such helps as wealth and aristocratic connection may afford. The elderly gentleman, on the contrary, who has sat in four or five Parliaments, and has managed to retain the goodwill of his party associates and his real supporters, enjoys "an uncontested seat;" he smiles in serene contemplation of the toils and troubles of other men, feeling himself M.P. for the rest of his life, as safely as he is a member of Brookes's or the Carlton Club. In this General Election, as everybody must be well aware, there are fresh party cries and special topics of disputation, which are betokened visibly enough in some of the incidents sketched by our observant Artists. The great "Jingo" movement, in behalf of what the Premier calls our "ascendancy," but which the late Foreign Secretary calls "gunpowder and glory," has not failed to obtain loud expression. It may find vent in the singing of "Rule, Britannia," without doing much harm; and that classic song of naval triumph is much to be preferred to the one which was improvised as a hymn to "Jingo," about two years ago. There is also the

messages to and fro. In the meantime, it is still incumbent on the honourable or would-be honourable gentlemen, night after night throughout the week, to make their appearance in the large room of one or another public-house, or perhaps at the window, or upon the balcony, to speak to the crowd gathered outside, and reiterate their thrice-told tale of Conservative or Liberal misdoings, as the case may be, sometimes interrupted by clamour. A solitary dissident, who raises his voice to utter a few words in correction of oratorical fallacies, will stand a pretty good chance of being treated with the favourite argument of popular majorities, "Turn him out!" The candidate who has professed his willingness to answer whatever questions any of the electors may wish to put to him, may have some difficulty, if the chairman is not up to his work, in replying to many at once, and we should recommend the plan which was adopted some years ago at Mr. John Stuart Mill's election meetings in Westminster. It was then announced that the chairman would read aloud, one after another, all questions put in writing and sent up to the platform, and the candidate had to reply to them one by one. This prevented the confusion too often caused by several persons rising from amidst the audience and speaking together as proposers of questions.

Passing on to the Sketches in our two middle pages, the reader who has had any experience of these scenes and characters at election time will at once recognise their leading types, which are not all "men of light and leading." The gentleman hitherto unaccustomed to public speaking, who finds himself rather shaky on his legs, tremulous and feeble in voice, terribly anxious and oblivious in mind, in face of a sceptical and indifferent assembly, may possibly be an individual of "modest merit" in the esteem of his private friends. Some



UNTRUSTWORTHY STANDARD-BEARERS.

ELECTION SKETCHES.



LOCAL OPTION.



"MEASURES, NOT MEN."

perpetual controversy about legislative regulation of the liquor trade; upon which it can hardly be expected that the licensed publican, who is for "measures, not men," or his too frequent customer, whose "local option" usually lies between the Green Dragon and the Red Lion, should agree with the proposals of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. As for the perambulating bearers of placards, or "sandwich-men," as they are commonly called, who put themselves between two boards for street exhibition, there have been unhappy cases of a personal defection from the Temperance cause, to the manifest effects of a "sandwich and a glass of ale."

THE LATE MR. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.G.S.

The lamented death of this gentleman, on June 28 last year, at Beho-Beho, in East Central Africa, on the journey from the seaport of Dar-es-Salaam towards Lake Nyassa, has been related in our Journal; and we have given his portrait, with a

brief personal memoir. Mr. William Beardall, the engineer who is now engaged in constructing the road which is being made there at the expense of Sir T. Powell Buxton, Bart., and of Mr. W. Mackinnon, to open the country for beneficial commerce instead of the slave trade, visited the spot in December last, six months after Mr. Johnston's death, writes:—"Beho-Beho is said to contain thirteen small villages. The people are Wakhutu; the villages lie near the foot of two high hills. We passed three villages, and then reached the one in which Mr. Keith Johnston died. Here I stayed all the following day. The grass hut built for Mr. Johnston, and in which he died, is still standing. He is buried about twenty-five yards off, under a big 'Inkuyu' tree, which stands just inside the belt of jungle surrounding the village. His initials and the date of his death are cut in the bark of the tree. The natives gave me to understand that the grave was some distance off, away in the bush. They wanted a big present of cloth for showing it me; but just before sunset on the day of my arrival two green pigeons settled together on

the Inkuyu tree. I shot them, and, going to pick them up, came upon the grave. I found that since my arrival the natives had cleaned the grave, and had chopped up and removed a large bough which had fallen over it." Mr. Beardall's sketch of the grave has furnished us with an illustration, forwarded by Mr. Gerald Waller. The new road, which Mr. Beardall is constructing, is that over which the King of the Belgians' Indian elephants marched to Mpwapa. Only one elephant has reached Lake Tanganyika; but it is to be hoped that, should more of those animals be sent to capture the wild African elephants, one or two domesticated African elephants, procurable on the Continent, may go with the Indian ones. It is probable that the African species will stand their native climate better, and will prove more valuable as decoys to their wild brethren than imported Indian elephants. We are informed that the King of the Belgians now intends to send another consignment of Indian elephants to Africa. It is very desirable to introduce the use of these beasts of burden instead of human slaves.



AN UNCONTESTED SEAT.



JINGOES REHEARSING "RULE, BRITANNIA."

FINE ARTS.

"THE ARTS OF WAR."

The wall-painting in one of the large lunettes of the South Court of the South Kensington Museum, upon which Sir Frederick Leighton has been long engaged, is at length completed. The work is executed in the "spirit fresco" invented by Mr. Gambier Parry, and already adopted by the President of the Academy for his pictures in Lyndhurst Church, Hampshire, which we engraved about twelve years back. The vehicle employed contains, it is said, wax as a principal ingredient, and the process may therefore as fitly be described as a kind of encaustic. Although a painting in this medium has not the peculiar mellow crystalline luminousness of the true or "buon fresco" of the Italians, it is not so dead and opaque as distemper, and, in common with fresco, it is free from the varnished gloss of oil painting, so objectionable on a large wall space; while it has the practical advantage over fresco that it permits the use of any colours (including those which would be attacked by lime), and it admits of any amount of retouching. Moreover, the trials of "spirit fresco" thus far favour the belief that it is quite permanent—which, of course, is an all-important consideration. The failure to a great extent of the experiment in the Westminster Palace to encourage monumental painting in this country—the lack of a method of mural decoration capable of resisting the damp and impurities of the London atmosphere, admitting of frequent cleansing, and otherwise unobjectionable—has done more, probably, to lower the aims and vulgarise the characteristics of our school than all other causes combined. Sir Frederick Leighton's new work, if not subjected to the worst influences of the atmosphere of more central London, is peculiarly exposed to the deleterious fumes of gas. It seems to us that the texture of the *intonaco*, or grain of the wall, need not have been so coarse, for this (though it helps the luminousness of the work) will permit the lodgment of smoke. If, however, this fresco be found to resist such influences, and if it admits of washing, as we are assured it does, the President will have rendered a great service to the British school by demonstrating in a work of importance that monumental art is possible even in this damp and dismal climate and this foul and foggy city. We may premise, before proceeding to description, that the fresco cannot be fairly seen owing to the narrowness of the balcony in front of it, which does not allow the eye to estimate the composition as a whole, nor the numerous lifesize figures in their relation thereto.

The subject, "The Arts of War," is appropriate enough to the Museum, especially taken in conjunction with that of "The Arts of Peace," which Sir Frederick is to execute in the corresponding lunette. In dealing with this theme the painter has judiciously eschewed an allegorical or mythological, and adopted a dramatic treatment—groups of Italian warriors of the fourteenth century are arming or receiving their equipment in a court near a gate of a town or fortress, and preparing to sally out in its defence. We have said that the treatment is dramatic, but it is so in a very mild sense. It is a gorgeous *spectacle* and sumptuous pageant, not an emotional or passionate conception. Here is no stern patriotic resolve, no fierce martial excitement of hot young blood, no intense passionate heroism, no secret trepidation, no parting of Hector and Andromache. There is a strange general want of earnestness about the figures, except those of a couple of armourers working at their anvil in the background. There is no bluster nor fluster; all is elegant and refined. The figures pose in attitudes of studied grace, and with expressions of dandified listlessness, as though they were rehearsing their "make up" for a fancy ball. Almost equal nonchalance is evinced whether they are putting on themselves or by aid of attendants their helmets, greaves, and other pieces of armour, or their spurs; whether they flex, poise, or otherwise examine and test the temper of their sword-blades, and whether they string or wind up with a winch their cross-bows. And a group of ladies seated to the left embroider a banner with most decorous *reclame*. In this respect the motive of the picture is curiously unlike that of Michael Angelo in his cartoon of the Soldiers Bathing when summoned to battle.

But the representation must, as we have said, be judged as a "spectacle" devised mainly to yield a brilliant decorative result, and, within this its scope, on the grounds of the technical and academical qualities displayed. And, from these points of view, the work is entitled to very high praise. Sir Frederick was happy, in the first place, in the choice he has made of period and country, admitting, as it does, the introduction of costumes of the utmost splendour and architecture of peculiar picturesqueness—recalling, moreover, his early triumph, "The Procession of Cimabue." The architectural plan of the design is excellently arranged. Like Mr. Watts in his Lincoln's Inn Hall fresco, and like Raphael in "The School of Athens" before them, he has drawn steps in the foreground, which bring many of the principal figures more fully into view and admit of their actions being more fully described and varied. The central gateway serves at once as an apex to the composition and to extend while yet connecting the meaning; for a warrior already equipped is about to pass through it, and through its archway we see two mounted knights on their way to the battle-field. The parapet of a wall to the left is, with similar inventiveness, utilised for the display of richly emblazoned shields. Machicolated towers, cypress and orange trees, appropriately close the view. The numerous groups and figures fill every reasonably available space, and complete a composition which for richness and masterly disposition of masses and lines leaves nothing to desire. The draughtsmanship, too, with its firmly lined contours, is superior to much we have seen in the President's recent oil-pictures. The colouring is, of course, a leading element in the decorative intention, and this has the novel harmonies, the sweetness of smooth tint—in short, all the refinement of the painter with its accompanying artificiality less conspicuous, owing to the medium and nature of the work. A knight in a splendid panoply of gilt armour on our left hand is the key to a beautiful cluster of hues near it passing through really lovely tones of greenish tertiaries. A man at the left centre in white (silvered?) armour with steel mail hauberk, greyish mantle, and blue hose is another focus for colour. Purples and cold reds come next—in the group trying swords. And the right side is balanced by the warm white jerkin of a man girding up his loins. If a fault need be found with the colouring, it is that chilly blues, whites, and purples too largely predominate, for though they have a refined effect, that effect hardly compensates for the absence of the warmer, richer, and nobler qualities of the yellows and reds of Titian. The treatment in this fresco is clearly referable to the President's study in the German schools, under Steinle and others. The style which Sir Frederick has acquired here serves him in good stead. The serious deficiencies, as we have been compelled to regard them, of that style in oil-painting are here far less perceptible, partly because the scale of effect in a fresco is much more limited than in an oil-painting, with its varnished depths and impasto, and partly because a wall-painting should before all things be decorative. A kind of work is admissible in, or rather is, an

essential requisite for monumental decoration, which in oil would seem more an evicration than an idealisation of nature. In fine, Sir Frederick Leighton has achieved a legitimate success in this work; and it should be the starting-point for a new development of our school.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The delightful and cosy little gallery in Pall-mall loses none of the attraction of former years—gains rather, if the new and tasteful decoration of the vestibule may be included with the pleasure afforded by a most judiciously selected and most carefully arranged collection. The proportion of German pictures is, perhaps, increased; but the exhibition does not suffer on that account. The average is good throughout, and there are hardly any indifferent pictures, though we have seen a larger number of works quite *hors ligne* on some occasions.

In this category of works of the highest rank we must certainly place three pictures by the Viennese Professor L. C. Müller, which more than justify our eulogium of his fine scene of Oriental life that so worthily occupied the post of honour last year. Again Egypt has furnished him with subject in "Charity in the East," "Water-Carriers," and "A Money-Changer." In the first we have a family seated cross-legged at their early *alfresco* dinner in the purlieus of a house probably in the suburbs of Cairo, and a young girl in a primrose-coloured haik giving a mess of pottage from their meal to an old itinerant blind beggar led by a boy. In the second we have a number of women and men passing to and fro from a stream or backwater of the Nile, with their great terra-cotta jars of immemorial form. In the third the money-changer—a Jew of course—sits before his portable shop—i.e., a table supporting a glass case containing piles of piastres and other coins, with a customer bargaining for an exchange, with much gesticulation of digital notation. We may note first in these pictures the great truth of representation, no less of physiognomical character and expression—as witness the astute countenance of the Jew—than of the brilliant effect of sunlight—literally blinding, for a large portion of the inhabitants of Cairo are afflicted with ophthalmia. This effect is especially remarkable in the group at dinner and in the water-carriers. So long as we look at the lighted passages we are insensible to the shadows, but when we fix the eye on the latter alone they seem abnormally dark and cutting—which is precisely the impression that a truthful rendering of very intense sunlight should produce. But although presenting all internal evidence of veracity, there is nothing harsh or forced in these noble works. On the contrary, they are of singularly mellow and agreeable aspect; and the colouring is very rich and potent, yet refined. Nor is the execution a whit less admirable. Scrutinised closely, we discover that infinite pains and minute delicacy of touch have been employed to advance the modelling of those typical faces, those illusive textures, and those subtle nuances and well-felt "values," and yet the finishing handling gives to the whole an extraordinary degree of breadth and apparent simplicity. Indeed, we have rarely seen works in which so many sound and manly technical qualities are united.

Another attraction of the gallery is M. Merson's "Flight into Egypt" (8), from the last Paris *Salon*: a night scene with the Virgin and Child asleep between the fore-paws of the Sphinx; St. Joseph lying on the ground with the ass tethered near him, a flame rising from a pile (ridiculously small by the way) of sticks, with the thin line of smoke therefrom mounting straight upwards, so perfectly still is the air. The blueish grey light which, from an unseen moon, conceals the desert horizon, and partially veils the star-sprinkled sky, is excellently suggested and artistically foiled by the pale yellow glory surrounding the infant Saviour. The imaginative originality of the conception is beyond question, but where everything else is pure naturalism the unusual brilliancy of the halo round the Child seems to make an obtrusive demand on our credulity. "An Arrest in Picardy" (159), by H. Salmon, is another remarkable French picture. An element of uncertainty lends a piquant interest to this incident of a domestic drama. For our sympathies incline rather towards the comely young woman accused, though she looks abashed if not guilty, rather than to the masculine old virago who, with bravu arm extended and great clenched fist, accuses her. The expressions of the gendarmes and all the bystanders are exactly appropriate, and these, together with the vivid effect of light (if perhaps a little too whitish), convey so strong an impression of reality that we fancy the subject might have been photographed on the spot. "The Avenger of his Honour" (116), an elaborate picture at the head of the room by the Berlin Court painter, H. von Angeli, represents a husband, after stabbing his wife's paramour to the heart, dragging her from a luxuriously spread table where the guilty pair have been sitting with other convives. The conception is spirited and suitably tragic, the painting careful and very dextrous in all its multifarious details. Yet the picture fails to win unqualified acceptance, owing to the rather horny tone and the unoriginal Academicism of the treatment.

Returning to the French school, there is a good average example of Corot—his "Lake Nemi," a beautiful composition, with a pale limpid twilight sky. In a powerful picture, "Avant la Pêche," girls with their dredging-nets and fish-baskets lying on the shore, P. Billet follows, and that not far behind his master, Jules Breton. Benjamin Constant's "Favourites of the Emir," negro eunuchs in gorgeous costumes and a couple of young panthers, with black upholstery and hangings, is a *tour de force* in colour; and still more gorgeous, in a lighter key, is a picture of a couple of women on a house-top at Tangiers, but the forced and artificial hues compare disadvantageously with the sober richness of Müller's works already noticed. Of the Ecotou school there is a small example of Edouard Frère, "A Game at Marbles," superior to some of his recent works; and there are pictures of the same class by his follower, Dargelas, and P. Seignac. A growing conventionality of sentiment is betrayed in "Neapolitan Spinning Girls," by A. Piot—we prefer this able painter in the more natural group of a girl nursing her little brother. By Bouguereau there is a half-length of a gentle rustic lass with pigeons slung behind her shoulder—too smoothly, but otherwise well painted, we need hardly say. E. Lambert's exquisitely treated group of pet cats and a dog is sure to find admirers. By De Neuville there is a small military subject illustrative of the siege of Paris—"Giving the Pass-Word." Lazerges's scene at the "Mahomet Cheriff Café, Algiers," with figures sipping their coffee, and a musical dervish, has merit, but the chiaroscuro suggests unfavourable comparison with Rembrandt.

Among German pictures of mark not yet reviewed is "Charity," a mediocrity costumed figure composition, with well-painted heads, by A. Bodemüller. A. Spring's "Recalled Recollections," a young monk inspecting a lady's portrait painted by an elder brother of his order from a sketch, has sentimental suggestiveness. C. Seiler essays with considerable skill to follow Meissonier in several pictures similar in subject and scale. But a nearer approach to the French master is made by the Italian Bedini in "A Hurred Repast," though the execution is a little too mechanically precise. Both, however, are far surpassed in *brío* of execution, though on a still more microscopic scale, in a group by the famous

Italian painter Boldini. Von Bockmann's "Old Farmhouse Hungary," will be found to possess singular truth of lighting when the eye is accustomed to its somewhat low tone "Ennuyé," by G. Kuyt, is interesting as showing the tendency of recent German art towards brilliancy of colouring. There are several landscapes by K. Heffner, not all so admirable as some which have preceded them; but "Rhenish Lowlands," a scene near one of the mouths of the Rhine, is almost illusive in its evident fidelity to nature. W. Rauber's "Midday Repast," and H. Kauffman's "Village Belle," a buxom young woman playing the guitar, surrounded by admirers of humorously characteristic German types, are also noteworthy; as, likewise, a cattle-piece by Braith, though he is surpassed in point of colouring by Van Marcke, a follower of Troyon, if not by the Dutch-Belgian De Haas. Of the Dutch school we have a small example of Israëls, "Waiting;" another of Sadée, "On the Seashore;" and a view of Amsterdam by J. Maris—all three presenting the school characteristics of grey tone and truthful effect. By Clays, the Belgian painter, there is a fine picture of shipping at the mouth of the Scheldt signalling for a pilot; and there are other marine pieces of T. Weber, of the same school. Of the Italian pictures not already mentioned, incidentally we may name Montemezzo's "Intruders" and A. Pascenti's "Visit to the Armourer"—the latter full of carefully studied detail, but much injured by want of tone and unity of impression. Last, not least, though of very small dimensions, there is a charming picture by Alma Tadema, entitled "A Well-Protected Slumber." It represents a young mother, as we may suppose, half crouched in front of the curtain drawn before a *cubiculum* or sleeping recess in a Roman *domus*, her finger placed to her lip, forbidding any noise that might disturb the sleeper within. The tripod lamp of the night still burns, though it is broad daylight.

MR. McLEAN'S GALLERY.

The Spring Exhibition at this gallery contains a generally select collection of pictures, mostly by foreign artists. Among the English painters represented are Sir John Gilbert—in a powerful landscape with figures, called "The Knight Errant," unusually warm and rich in tone; Vicat Cole—an exceptionally silvery view on the Thames; H. W. B. Davis—a landscape in Artois, "Rain Clearing Off;" J. G. Gregory—"Jealousy"—a skilful sketch of a lady in a pink satin dress; G. H. Boughton, J. MacWhirter—two landscape sketches, so slight and rough that they were surely not worthy of exhibition; E. Long, J. B. Burgess, R. Beavis, J. Webb, J. S. Noble, J. Hardy, and J. Orrock. But we shall shortly, probably, find these artists represented more fully elsewhere. A few words seem, however, to be called for by the works of Messrs. Alma Tadema, Tissot, and A. Moore. By the first there is a small but elaborate picture, with many of the painter's most distinguishing qualities, representing a Roman family of three—father, son, and daughter—seated on the triclinium at dinner. It can only be objected that in some passages there is an error of aerial perspective, the "figure" of the coloured marbles being rendered so strongly as to destroy the impression of flatness of surface. Mr. Tissot has a queer composition in "A Bank Holiday—at Brighton," a vista of a street in sudden, down-hill perspective, with much bunting slung from side to side, pleasure-seekers on donkeys in the road, and a young woman carrying a nosegay in the foreground. But when the eye becomes familiar with the peculiar greyness which pervades and suffuses everything, one recognises much subtle execution throughout. Another picture of a garden scene is much hurt by the crudity of the greens; and a larger picture of a young lady (the painter's invariable model) writing a letter, is disappointing; the mouth, for instance, is defective both in modelling and colour. Mr. Moore's "Tired Dancer," a classic female figure reclining, much foreshortened, with drapery so diaphanous that it only partially veils the nude form beneath, is superior to several similar recent subjects from the same hand. The drawing of the figure in its rather difficult position is "well understood," and, allowing for the flat, almost shadowless decorative treatment, the "harmony in warm white and warm faint red" is delicate and beautiful.

Turning to the foreign works, there are examples of B. Constant, Piot, K. Heffner, E. Frère, and other artists we have already noticed at the French Gallery, and which, therefore, we need not discuss anew. Mention may suffice, also, for the vigorous costumed single-figure studies by the Spanish painter Roybet; "The Wedding Day," a clever picture in the Fortuny manner by L. Marchetti; the "Marguerite," and another life-size female figure study in costume by Meizler, which are nice in feeling, though far from sound in drawing and modelling; Rosa Bonheur's picture of a stag in the forest of Fontainebleau, with the tree trunks telling purple against the ruddy sunset sky—one of the best recent works by the painter we have seen; A. Gabl's "Fortune Teller," and two small heads by L. Goupil. Two minute pictures by the Spanish painter Pradilla, one of the *Curso con fiori*—the Carnival at Rome, literally and allegorically in full flower, the other figures leaving a house dressed for a ball masqué, are amazingly skilful, yet provokingly perverse. Side by side with figures that are "made out" with a delicacy, brilliancy, and grace almost miraculous are passages of black as forced and false as they are needless by way of foil. A feature of the exhibition is several works by Israëls, the most important being a picture, painted not very recently, we believe, "The Sailing-Match"—Schevening children at play on the sandy flats at low tide sailing their toy-boats on the calm sea fringe. Apart from the pleasant simplicity of the incident, and, if you will, its underlying pathetic suggestiveness, this picture, though rude in handling, is remarkable for its beautiful aerial breadth and the nice discrimination of tints of grey which make up that breadth. But we are bound to say that in other later versions of worn-out themes (such as "The Fisherman's Home" and the "Sempstress"), whatever of pathos may be associated therewith, will hardly be found in the pictures themselves, but must be brought to them by the spectator; while to painting so recklessly coarse, careless, and inefficient we have rarely seen so respectable a name attached.

MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERY.

The exhibition at this gallery, which maintains the improvement of last year, consists, as in the preceding, of a mixed assemblage of more or less well selected British and foreign works in oil—the former in larger proportion. The English quota are by popular favourites—taking, saleable, furniture pictures for the most part, presenting sufficient superficial workman-like skill for ordinary tastes and pockets: we need not dwell on such. Several distinguished names are, however, represented, if only in small studies of figures or landscape. As, for instance, F. Goodall, Marcus Stone, Peter Graham—"A Summer's Day in the Highlands;" very bright and fresh in colour and effect; and J. MacWhirter—a capital small picture of "Showery Weather—Lake of Monteith," as careful as another picture here, and the two in the exhibition last noticed are the reverse. By Alma Tadema there is a work of considerable importance, though not, we believe, very recently painted, which, while testifying to the artist's archeological studies, is more ambitious and dramatic in sub-

street, London (Agents for Lacroix's China Colours).

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN. Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY.
The Little Match Girl. Punctinello.
The Little Tin Soldier. The Dustman.
The Old Poet. (Just out.)
The Old Street Lamp.
Each 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

ECHOES OF THE HUNT. A Transcription for the Pianoforte of Whyte-Melville's Hunting Songs, "Drink, Puppy, Drink," "The Clipper that Stands in the Stall at the Top," and "The Galloping Squire." By COTSFORD DICK. Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

WHYTE-MELVILLE'S HUNTING-SONGS.
A RUM ONE TO FOLLOW, A BAD ONE TO BEAT. E. R. TERRY. 2s. net.
THE GOOD GREY MARE. THEO. MARZIALS. 2s. net.
THE GALLOPING SQUIRE. E. R. TERRY. 2s. net.
THE CLIPPER THAT STANDS IN THE STALL AT THE TOP. J. L. HATTON. 2s. net.
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

Just published,
PORTIA WALTZ. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. Illustrated with Portrait of Miss Ellen Terry. Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.
THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS 2s. 0d. net
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK! POLKA 2s. 0d. net
CAN'T STOP! GALOP 2s. 0d. net
AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE 2s. 0d. net
CANDAHAR WALTZ 2s. 0d. net
CONGRESS LANCERS 2s. 0d. net
DISTANT SHORE WALTZ 2s. 0d. net
THE FANFARE POLKA 1s. 6d. net
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

DANSE POMPEUSE, for the Pianoforte.
Composed by ALFRED CELLIER, and performed with very great success at the Promenade and Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts by Madame Montigny-Remaury. 2s. net.
DANSE POMPEUSE for Organ, with Pedal Obligato. By G. F. SMITH. 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the Instrument becomes the property of the Hired at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes, from 2s.; Harmoniums, from £1 4s.; and American Organs, from £2 10s. a Quarter.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANNOS, from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES, from 27 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS, from 50 guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 5 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from £1 6s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufacturer. A large variety on view, from 25 to 250 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S Favourite ORGAN. Compass, five octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two of two and two thirds octaves and two of two and one third octaves, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case, price 25 guineas. With twelve stops, sub-less octave coupler, and two knee pedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post.
Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

INSTRUMENTS by ALL MAKERS may be HIRED or PURCHASED on the Three-Years' System.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS FOR CASH.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.
City Branch, 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

HEADS OF SCHOOLS.—PARCELS OF MUSIC on approbation. Terms and Catalogues gratis.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

SPOHR'S VIOLIN SCHOOL.—In One handsome Vol., folio, cloth, pp. 235. Louis Spohr wrote to the Publishers, saying:—"I have carefully looked over this English Edition of my 'Violin School,' and have no hesitation in recommending it as a faithful translation of the original work." Price 21s., offered at 15s. 6d.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

STEERING.—Song in E flat, and in D.
By F. H. COWEN. This song is steadily making its way in public favour. Post-free for 21 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

ONCE HAD A SWEET LITTLE DOLL.
DEARS! Written by Canon Kingsley; Music by COTSFORD DICK. Post-free for 18 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

DAILY VOCAL EXERCISES, most valuable to those who keep their Voices in form by a short Daily Practice. Written by CIRO PINSUTI. Post-free for 18 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

F. H. COWEN'S NEW SONG. THIS DAY.
THE CHILDREN'S HOME. By COWEN.
"They played in their beautiful gardens,
The children of high degree."
Free, 24 stamps.—W. MORLEY, Jun., 70, Upper-street, London, N.

Sung with brilliant success by Miss Mary Davies.
A CONTRARY BREEZE. By REILLY.
"Will prove a lasting favourite."
Free, 24 stamps.—W. MORLEY, Jun., 70, Upper-street, London, N.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.
Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. Also 67 Numbers of CHARLES HALLÉ'S MUSICAL LIBRARY are now ready. Catalogues and all particulars may be had from FORTYBROTHERS, London, 224, Regent-circus, Oxford-street; Manchester, Cross-street and South King-street; and all Musicians.

PRAIRIE PICTURES.—Three Pianoforte Pieces on original Russian Melodies, by HEINRICH HOPMANN (Op. 39). "Every repetition develops some new charm."—"Victorial World." "Instinct with refined feeling and tender sentiment."—Queen. Sent post-free for 30 stamps.
London: NEUMEYER and Co., Neumeyer Hall, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW BALLAD CONCERT SONGS.
Price 2s. each.
DOLLY VARDEN. (Miss Mary Davies) .. Cotford Dick.
TIME WAS. (Miss Mary Davies) .. Lady Arthur Hill.
FORGOTTEN. (Miss Mary Davies) .. Brinley Richards.
TWENTY-ONE. (Madame Antoinette Sterling) .. Molloy.
THE THREE SINGERS. (Madame Antoinette Sterling) .. Berthold Tours.
THE LIGHTS OF LONDON TOWN. (Miss O'Riordan) .. Diel.
THE OLD OAK HALL. (Miss O'Riordan) .. Neale.
GOOD COMPANY. (Mr. Edward Lloyd) .. S. Adams.
MY FRIEND. (Mr. Santley) .. Rehrnd.
OLD TIMBER TOES. (Mr. Santley) .. Tovey.
MY LADY'S DOWER. (Mr. Santley) .. F. H. Cowen.
THE MIDSHIPMITE. (Mr. Maybrick) .. S. Adams.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, price 2s. each, or in 1 vol., cloth, 7s. 6d.,
HANDEL'S SIX ORGAN CONCERTOS, without orchestra (Second Series), arranged by W. T. BEST. Of these concertos Dr. Burney remarked, "Public players on keyed instruments, as well as private, totally subsisted on them for nearly thirty years."
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, 2s. 6d., paper covers; 4s., cloth, gilt edges,
HANDEL'S OPERA SONGS.—A collection of Fifty-two of the choicest songs from Handel's operas, with Italian and English Words. Edited by W. T. BEST.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, 2 vols., 2s. 6d. each, paper; 4s., cloth, gilt edges,
SONGS FROM THE OPERAS, in medium keys, for the use of amateurs.
Vol. I.—Mezzo-Soprano and Contralto.
Vol. II.—Tenor and Baritone.
Each book contains 50 songs, with English and Italian Words.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

4 vols., 5s. each, paper; 7s. 6d., cloth, gilt edges,
THE ROYAL OPERA ALBUMS, containing Songs, Cavatinas, and Scenes from the great Operas in the original keys, for the use more particularly of professional students.
1. Soprano. 3. Tenor.
2. Contralto. 4. Baritone.
Each book contains from 40 to 50 Songs, &c., with Italian and English Words.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANOFORTES. A most extensive Stock, Upright and Grand, by all the great Makers, English and Foreign, including Pianettes, at 20s.; Over-Strung Pianinos, at 40s.; and Short Iron Grands, at 60s., for Hire or for Purchase, either upon the Three-Years' System or for Cash with liberal Discount.—235, Regent-street.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for APRIL contains: Musical Education Abroad and at Home—Gladio Monteverde; The Great Composers: Mendelssohn—Copyright in Music—Theatres v. Music Halls—Festivals at Gloucester and Leeds—Monday Popular, Crystal Palace, and Walter Bache's Concert, Liszt's "Faust Symphony"—Reviews—Foreign and Country News, &c.
Price 3d.; post-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for APRIL contains "The Parting Kiss," Part-Song, by Ciro Pinsuti. Price, separately, 1d.

THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.
One volume, 518 pp., folio, handsomely bound, cloth, gilt edges, price 21s., an entirely new and carefully revised Edition of
MENDLSOHN'S ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE, including the LIEDER OHNE WOERTE. Also, a New Octavo Edition (518 pp.). Price, in paper cover, 7s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

A New Edition of the
LIEDER OHNE WOERTE, from the above (Eight Books complete). Price, folio, paper cover, 5s.; cloth, gilt edges, 8s.; 8vo, paper cover, 2s. 6d.; cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d. The ONLY Complete Edition.

THE HARMONIUM. By KING HALL. Price 2s. No. 4 of Novello's Music Primers.

ELLIOTT'S HARMONIUM VOLUNTARIES. In one volume, price 4s.; or, in three books (each containing Sixty Voluntaries), price 1s. Set of Four of the above, containing Sixty Voluntaries, by J. W. ELLIOTT. Prices 1s.

Just published,
THE SILVER CLOUD. A Cantata for Female Voices. The Words written by Edward Oxenford; the Music composed by FRANZ ABT. Price 2s. 6d.

ROSE MARIE. Molloy's Popular Song.
Sung with great success by Mr. Carleton. 2s. net.

NEW SONGS by FRANCIS HUEFFER.
CONSTANT LOVE 2s. 0d. net.
MY LOVE, NINE OWN 1s. 6d. net.
A NURSERY RHYME 1s. 6d. net.
London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 89 and 91, Queen-street, E.C.

MUSICAL BOXES, by Nicole Frères.
KEITH PROWSE, and Co., direct Importers, have the Largest STOCK of really fine BOXES in Europe. £3 to £300. Self-acting and Barrel Pianofortes, 18 to 120 guineas.
48, Cheapside, London.

FLUTES.—NEW MODEL, for beauty of tone unsurpassed, four guineas and seven guineas. Rudall's Prize-Medal Flutes, New and Secondhand. A great variety of Secondhand Flutes, one to 25 guineas.—At KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.'s Manufactory, 48, Cheapside.
HINTS TO FLUTE-PLAYERS, 4th Edition, price 6d.

BANJOES.—CHEAPSIDE MODEL is best. Covered back, machine head, &c., five guineas. Other models, one to twelve guineas. Self-Instructing Book, with Airs, Songs, &c., 6s. net, post-free.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., Manufacturers, 48, Cheapside, London.

THE OCARINA, latest novelty in Musical Instruments; wonderfully simple, flute-like tone. Price 2s. to 10s. No. 5 (best with Pianoforte), 6s. Instructions, 6d. Book of Melodies, 1s. 6d. Patent Ocarinas, with tuning-slide, No. 5, 10s. 6d.—Wholesale and retail of KEITH, PROWSE, and Co. Remit direct to 48, Cheapside.

ZITHERS.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co. have a large selection at all prices, from 1 to 20 guineas, strings, rings, &c., and music. A Professor gives instructions on the Zither.

STRINGS, from Rome, for the HARP, Violin, Violoncello, Guitar; also Zither Strings from Germany. The finest covered strings for all Instruments.
KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., City Royal Musical Repository, 48, Cheapside.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, New Model, as exhibited at the International Exhibition, vibrating with the slightest breeze, including case and key, 31s. 6d. Double Harps, two guineas to four guineas.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., 48, Cheapside, London.

PLEYEL WOLFF and CO.'S PIANOS. These charming Instruments may be HIRED by the Month or Purchased on the Three-Years' System, if desired. Cottages, from 50 guineas; Oblique, from 68 guineas; Grands, from 90 guineas.—Sole Agency, 170, New Bond-street, W.

P. J. SMITH and SONS'
IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS.
"The best and most substantial instrument produced."
9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS. 22, Ludgate-hill, & 58, Cheapside, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, of all sizes, secular and sacred music. Prices £4 to £200. Snuff-boxes from 18s. to 60s. Largest stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & McCULLOCH, as above.

NEW MUSIC.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S NEW MUSIC.
LA PETITE MADEMOISELLE.
LECOCCO'S latest success. Now performing at the Alhambra Theatre with the greatest success.
Vocal Score (English Words) net 10s. 0d.
Piano Score (complete) net 4s. 0d.
SONGS.
Mazarinade (sung by Miss Loebe) 4s. 0d.
Trumpette's Song (sung by Miss Loebe) 3s. 0d.
The Notary's Wife. 3s. Yes, I will own 3s. 0d.
I am from country parts 3s. 0d.
When I am far away 3s. 0d.
DANCE MUSIC.
Lancers. Solo and Duets 4s. 0d.
Waltzes. Ditto 4s. 0d.
Quadrilles. Ditto 4s. 0d.
Polka. Ditto 4s. 0d.
PIANO ARRANGEMENTS.
Cramer. Bonquet de Melodies 3s. 0d.
Hull, G. Fantasia 2s. 6d.
F. Pascal. Rigodon 3s. 0d.
Velbac, P. Book of duets 4s. 0d.
Other arrangements in the press.

LECOCCO'S New Comic Opera, THE GREAT CASIMIR, as performed at the Gaiety Theatre.
VOCAL SCORE, 6s. net. PIANO SCORE, 4s. net.
Lists of the Songs, Dances, and Piano Arrangements post-free.

BABIOLE. New Comic Opera, by LAURENT DE RILLE.
VOCAL SCORE, 6s. net. PIANO SCORE, 2s. 6d. net.
All the Songs and Dances are published separately.

FOR YOU. FLORIAN PASCAL'S New Song, as sung by Miss Mary Davies with such unqualified success. Post-free, 24 stamps.—London: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.; and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, from 25 guineas upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 31, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster, W.

£20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves—strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Carefully packed free, and sent to any part. Drawings gratis.
THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street.

£35.—There is nothing in London—nor, in fact, in all England—to be compared to the elegantly chisel
DRAWING-ROOM TRICHOIR COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with Cabriole Truss Legs, which is sold for £35, by THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

JACKSON and GRAHAM,
30 to 38, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

FURNITURE, INEXPENSIVE AND ARTISTIC.

ONLY "GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1878.
CARPETS. CURTAINS. PAPERHANGINGS.

WOOD CHIMNEY-PIECES.
WOODWORK FOR INTERIORS.

Carton-Pierre and Papier-Maché Decorations, Oriental Objects—Designs and Estimates free.

GARDNERS' EXHIBITION DINNER and **TABLE GLASS SERVICES.** Free, graceful, and original designs, of unequalled value. Dinner Services from £1 1s. Their special designs are—The Osborne, £3 6s. The Eccles, £3 13s. The Hambro, £4 4s. The Bramble, £4 14s. The Kailin, £4 14s. The Wild Rose, £5 5s. The Japanese Bamboo, £6 5s. The Humming Bird, £7 7s. The Sèvres, £7 7s. The Set, for Twelve Persons, complete, with 15 per cent cash discount. Table Glass Services of the best Crystal, plain light stem, £3 6s.; elegantly engraved, £4 8s.; richly cut, £5 5s. Cash discount, 15 per cent. Coloured Photographs and Illustrated Glass Catalogues free on application. 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

GARDNER'S CROWN WARE DINNER SERVICES, in appearance and wear equal to Porcelain, effective, useful, decorative. £3 13s. 6d. the set for twelve persons complete. Cash discount 15 per cent. Coloured Lithographs post-free.—453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

NOTICE.—SPOONS and FORKS, in SILVER and in ELECTRO-PLATE. ELKINGTON and Co., as the result of important improvements in the above manufactures, are able to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their acknowledged superiority, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Price-List free by post on application. Purchasers of Silver Spoons and Forks obtain the advantage of any fluctuations in the silver market.
Address—ELKINGTON and Co., 22, Regent-street, London, or 42, Moorgate-street, City.

D'HAULET.—GASOLIERS in CRYSTAL GLASS and ORMOLU or BRONZE. Medialval Fittings. A large Stock always on View. Every article marked with plain figures.—Manufactory, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CROWN, CREST, and ADDRESS DIES Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs. NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, brilliantly illuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours. BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100. All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers. A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100 Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d. BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, and INVITATIONS in every variety. HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly.

is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eruptions which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure oil, made at A. and H.'s own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process. It presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod-Liver Oil should insist on having A. and H.'s "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in Imp., 4 Pts., 1s. 4d.; 1 Pts., 2s. 6d.; 4s. 9d.; Qts., 9s. Trade mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.
Allen and Hanburys, Plough-court, Lombard-street, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION and Wasting Diseases will find SAVORY and MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion a Medicinal Food that arrests the waste and loss of power, while it nourishes and strengthens the system. Descriptive pamphlets on application. 143, New Bond-street, London; and of Chemists.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACH'S "GALVANISM," NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps on application to
J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulence, without long standing. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W.; or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING
WAREHOUSE,
REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256 to 262,
the ONLY ONE ADDRESS for the Mourning Warehouse.

MOURNING ORDERS SENT AT ONCE
UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.

A large Staff of very competent Dressmakers and ASSISTANTS are kept purposely to TRAVEL to all parts of the country—no matter the distance—(free of any extra charge whatever to the customer) with a full assortment of Made-up Goods of the most fashionable and suitable description.

FOR A FAMILY MOURNING, and also Mourning for Servants.
Orders, however large, can be completed at very short notice by Dressmakers of the greatest proficiency (either French, German, or English).

Observe the only one Address—
PETER ROBINSON'S COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

One of the most important Houses of its kind in England. Established as a Mourning Warehouse Thirty Years.

COUTURIÈRES FRANÇAISES.

Experienced and good fitting Dressmakers, Both French and English (charges moderate), at PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

GOOD BLACK SILKS,

at unprecedented low prices. PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, will sell during the month of March the following very cheap Goods, all of the best make:—

BONNET and CIE'S EXCELLENT WEARING SILKS, at 4s. 3d., 6s., 7s., 8s., and 10s. 6d., best made.
JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS, 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. 16 yards of a good wearing quality for £3 13s. 6d.

RICH SATIN DE LYON, for Dresses and Mantles, highly recommended for wear. at 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

BLACK SATINS, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

BLACK VELVETS, from 3s. 11d. to 7s. 6d.

BLACK STRIPED VELVETS, from 4s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.

BLACK DAMASSE and BROCHE SILKS, in Silk and Satin Grounds, from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 11d.

RICH SILK and SATIN COSTUMES, The latest Paris Fashions, 44, 45, 46, 104 guineas.

FASHIONABLE BLACK COSTUMES.

Cashmere and Satin de Lyon, or Silk, combined, ornamented with Jet, perfectly New Styles, made to Paris models, from 5 guineas complete.

Also, very useful Costumes, at 2 guineas, with Cape or otherwise.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, London, Nos. 256 to 262.

GLOVES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, 45A, Cheapside, E.C., are now offering exceptional value in all makes of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, from 6s. per pair. Single pairs sold. Write for detailed Price-List.
THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, 45A, Cheapside, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR)

LIGHT-BROWN

COD-LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.

Proved by thirty years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod-Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, Physician Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Late Staff Surg., Army, Prof. of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. The Oil of Dr.



PREPARING FOR THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The gallant citizen soldier who is seen putting on his warlike equipment in the peaceful privacy of his own home, and in the presence of his admiring family, has the appearance of being just the right sort of man to stand in the battle-field of Dorking, whenever the foreign foe shall have landed upon our island shores, and to bear his part, with "heart resolved and arms prepared," in the final discomfiture of an invading host. We see no cause whatever to anticipate that this country will ever be exposed to direct attack from any great military Power, but the exercises of martial self-defensive alacrity and skill are enjoined by patriotic duty as a desirable safeguard and practical security for peace. There cannot be the slightest doubt, seriously speaking, of the real efficiency of our Volunteer Force to render useful service, if need should arise, in

assisting to protect the lines of fortification around the great naval arsenals, and the roads of approach to the metropolis and other important parts of the United Kingdom. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the manoeuvres of next Monday on the Brighton Downs have not been set aside in consequence of the arrangements for the General Election.

The War Office arrangements for this occasion have been published. Some regular troops are to join the Volunteers. General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., commanding the Southern (Portsmouth) District, will have the chief command. The entire force assembled will consist of four divisions. The 1st and 2nd Divisions will be commanded by Major-General W. P. Radclyffe, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery; the 1st led by Major-General Higginson, C.B., commanding the Home District, and the 2nd by Major-General Newdigate, C.B. Both divisions will be composed of

two brigades of five battalions of infantry; while to the 1st Division is attached the light battery of four 6-pounders of the Hon. Artillery Company of London, and the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Brigade, with fourteen guns of heavy calibre. The 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery will be attached to the 2nd Division. The 1st Brigade of the 1st Division will be commanded by Colonel E. S. Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, and the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, by Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards, while the other two brigades will be commanded by volunteer officers. Major General Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, will command the opposing force; Major-General Cameron, C.B., and Major-General Peyton, B.B., commanding the two divisions, which, as in the case of the First and Second Divisions, will each be composed of two brigades of Infantry. Colonel Spott, commanding the 47th (Surrey) Sub-District, will command the

1st Brigade of the Third Division, and Colonel Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, the 1st Brigade of the Fourth Division; the other brigade commands devolving upon volunteer officers. The artillery of the Third Division comprises the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal), the 1st Administrative Battalion Cinque Ports; and that for the Fourth Division, the 1st Administrative Battalion (Sussex), with six guns of position. The estimated strength of the brigades and divisions is as follows:—

1st Division.—1st Brigade, 2373; 2nd Brigade, 2446; Artillery, 690. Total, 5509.
2nd Division.—1st Brigade, 2193; 2nd Brigade, 2396; Artillery, 413. Total, 5002.
3rd Division.—1st Brigade, 2339; 2nd Brigade, 2268; Artillery, 600. Total, 5207.
4th Division.—1st Brigade, 2218; 2nd Brigade, 2255; Artillery, 647. Total, 5120. Grand Total, 20,838.

The complete list of the troops which have applied, with the estimated numbers, is as follows:—

Artillery.—Hon. Artillery Company of London, 50; 2nd Middlesex Brigade, 413; 3rd Middlesex Brigade, 640; 1st Administrative Battalion Cinque Ports (Dover) Brigade, 300; 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal), 300; and 1st Administrative Brigade, Sussex, 647.

Engineers.—1st London, 302; 1st Middlesex, 320; and 2nd Tower Hamlets, 372.

Infantry:—1st London, 354; 2nd London, 685; and 3rd London, 622. Middlesex—1st (Victorias) and 11th (St. George's), 491; 2nd (South), 505; 4th (West London), 315; 9th (West) and 18th (Harrow), 337; 15th (London Scottish), 410; 19th, 600; 21st (Civil Service) and 50th (Bank of England), 313; 22nd (Queen's Westminster), 708; 23rd (Inns of Court), 120; 28th (London Irish), 500; 29th (North), 520; 36th (Paddington), 700; 37th (Bloomsbury), 627; 38th (Artists'), 450; 39th (Finsbury), 557; 40th (Central London), 400; 46th (London and Westminster), 500; 49th (Post Office), 399; 2nd Administrative Battalion, 455; and 7th Administrative Battalion, 521. Essex—5th (Plaistow), 300; and 3rd Administrative Battalion, 312. Kent—4th (Woolwich) and 26th (Royal Arsenal), 442, and 1st Administrative Battalion, 500. Surrey—1st (South London), 302; 2nd (Croydon), 443; 6th (Kingston), 414; 7th (Southwark), 305; 19th (Lambeth), 400; 3rd Administrative Battalion, 438; 1st Administrative Battalion, 475; and 4th Administrative Battalion, 334. Cinque Ports—1st Administrative Battalion, 146. Sussex—1st (Brighton), 431; 2nd, 137. Tower Hamlets—1st (Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade), 518; and 1st Administrative Battalion, 609. It will be seen that, including the City of London, seven counties will be represented.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRIC PHENOMENA EXHIBITED BY MUSCLE.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his tenth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 16th inst., by describing Galvani's discovery of the production of the electric current, which bears his name, through his observing the contraction of a frog's leg when touched by dissimilar metals. The notion that the effect was due to animal electricity was disproved by Volta's demonstration, that the current was really due to the contact of the moist frog with the two metals. Eventually, however, Galvani, without metals, obtained an electric current from the muscular current common to all animals, and thus laid the foundations of a new department of physiological science. Professor Schäfer then illustrated some of the great advances made by Matteucci and others, and most especially by Du Bois-Reymond, who some years ago expounded the subject to the members of the Royal Institution. After noticing the "rheoscopic frog," Professor Schäfer explained the principles and construction of other rheoscopes, including Lippmann's capillary electrometer (in which the movements of a thread of mercury in a capillary tube are employed), as well as other galvanometers, in which minute effects are magnified; and he showed a mode of connecting the wires to muscle, so as to form non-polarisable electrodes. By these means he examined the electricity of a cylindrical piece of cut-out muscle, and showed that the surface was positive and the cut ends negative; and he also explained how the electromotive force could be measured. The intact muscle was shown to be iso-electric; no current, or a very slight one, appeared in the galvanometer; but when such a muscle was stimulated through the nerve a wave of negativity traversed the muscle from the place of entrance of the nerve-fibres into the muscle-fibres. It was stated that it had been shown by Hermann that injuring the muscle makes the injured part negative to the rest; and by Bernstein that stimulation produces a diminution of the current thus obtained. This diminution or negative variation passes along the muscular fibres in a wave which precedes the wave of contraction.

RECENT CHEMICAL PROGRESS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., began his eighth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 18th inst., with remarks on the chemical history of the kinone series of bodies all derived from coal-tar, by a great variety of transformations of the elements carbon and hydrogen, and all producing valuable colouring matters. After which, he described the formation of sulphuric anhydride or dry sulphuric acid, an important factor in their manufacture. He next entered upon the consideration of the effect of high pressure at low temperatures upon gases and vapours, beginning with an account of the way in which Faraday by this means liquefied chlorine gas in 1823. Reference having been made to Professor James Thomson's liquefying ice at the freezing-point by pressure, and to Professor William Thomson's deductions thereon, Professor Dewar illustrated the fact, by means of apparatus, given to the institution by Mr. Warren De la Rue, similar to that by which Cailletet liquefied oxygen and other gases; and he proved, by delicate thermo-junctions, that the pressure of 280 atmospheres, about two tons to the square inch, lowered the temperature two degrees centigrade. It was also stated that, while pressure upon water at the freezing-point lowers the temperature, it raises the temperature when it is above four degrees centigrade. It is therefore assumed, that pressure at low temperature produces a molecular change in the constitution of the liquid. Joule obtained a similar result when dealing with metallic alloys in a similar manner. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to a series of experiments with explanatory remarks on the researches of Regnault and Andrews, and also on those of Professor Dewar himself and his assistant, Mr. G. Ansdell, on the continuity of solids, liquids, and gases. It was described, how Cagniard de la Tour, having heated water in a tube to about 260 deg. centigrade, when the liquid entirely disappeared, considered it to have assumed the gaseous state, and how Dr. Andrews, of Belfast, showed that in this experiment the properties of the liquid and the vapour constantly approach each other, so that above a given temperature the properties of the two states cannot be distinguished. This temperature is termed the "critical point," since at all temperatures above it no increase of pressure can bring about the change by condensation termed

liquefaction. This was well illustrated by experiments, and reference was made to diagrams giving the accurate results of long-continued laborious researches in the Royal Institution laboratory. Among other remarkable experiments was the formation of several peculiar liquids by the solution of ordinary camphor in liquefied carbonic acid gas; and, finally, by ingenious means, the volume of a piece of the carbonic and snow condensed into ice was determined after its weight had been found to be ten grammes.

GOETHE'S THEORY OF COLOURS.

Professor Tyndall, at the evening meeting on the 19th inst., gave a discourse on Goethe's "Farbenlehre" (or "Theory of Colours"), the examination of which he had undertaken at the desire of his friend Mr. Carlyle, who, in May, 1878, gave him a copy of the work which he had received from the poet himself, in May, 1830. The book has been described by Mr. G. Lewes and partly translated by Sir C. Eastlake, but has not yet been critically examined by any English physicist. It was the result of very much thought and labour, and Goethe considered it his most important work. It deals with physiological or subjective colours (those connected with the eye itself); physical or prismatic colours, depending on the media; and chemical colours or pigments; followed by considerations on the sensuously moral effect of colour, and other topics. The 920 numbered paragraphs describe a great quantity of facts and experiments, which led Goethe to the conclusion that Newton's theory of colours was totally wrong. He laid very great stress on what he termed "turbid media," and on the hazy edges seen when a white card is placed near the surface of a looking-glass and you look obliquely at the images reflected from the two surfaces, which are more dense and defined where they overlap. By experiments so made, and others with white rectangles placed on black ground, and black rectangles placed on white ground, Goethe constructed a new theory for the production of colours. He said—"We see on the one side Light, and on the other side Darkness. We bring between both turbidity, and from these opposites develop all colours." Aided by his powerful imagination, said Dr. Tyndall, he forced his "turbid media" into regions to which they did not belong, and thought by their agency to overthrow the irrefragable demonstrations of Newton, that white light is composed of a multitude of differently refrangible rays, whose coalescence, in certain proportions, produce the impression of white; and that by prismatic analysis these rays are separated from each other, the colour of each ray being strictly determined by its refrangibility. Goethe accepted Newton's experiments, but indignantly rejected his conclusions. While maintaining Newton's views, Dr. Tyndall adverted to his opinion that refraction without colour is impossible, which Dollond proved to be erroneous. After showing how incorrectly Goethe dealt with various optical facts, the Professor demonstrated that Newton's theory was not so much a theory as a direct presentation of facts. At first Goethe restrained himself with due dignity, but latterly he attacked Newton's intellectual and moral character with bitter sarcasm. After some comments on the futile effects of too much invective, Professor Tyndall said in his concluding remarks that Newton abstained from attempting that for which he had no capacity; while the exuberance of Goethe's nature caused him to undertake one task for which he had neither ordination nor vocation, and in the attempted execution of which his deficiencies became revealed. The discourse was illustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive experiments.

DRYDEN'S YOUNGER CONTEMPORARIES.

Mr. George Saintsbury began his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday, the 20th inst., with remarks on the poets of the reign of William III., than which none has been more celebrated in verse, and that verse so execrably bad as to owe its celebrity to the "Dunciad." As a specimen, the opening prosy lines of Sir Richard Blackmore's "Eliza" were read, and reference was made to Halifax, King, Stepney, Yalden, and others, of whom it was said "they were alive and are dead." Exception was made in favour of Pomfret's "Choice," which has grace and power, and Garth's "Dispensary," a clever satire which betrays the influence of Dryden. The dramatists of the period were far superior to the poets. Of Congreve's "Love for Love" and "The Way of the World" Mr. Saintsbury said that, in his judgment, it is impossible to find plays of their time at all approaching them in verbal wit, or in forcible and precise expression of the lighter kind of social morals and manners. As examples, he referred to Millamant, the airy coquette of Congreve, and to the Lord Fopington of Vanbrugh, as two master-pieces of a type of character in which the odious characteristics of the early Restoration drama were much softened. The tragedy of the period was described as infinitely inferior to the comedy in expression and conception; yet the "Venice Preserved" and "Orphan" of Otway exhibit his wonderful genius; and in the wildest rants of Lee there is more tragic power than in the chastened productions of Congreve and Southerne. He then adverted to the prose writers of the period, beginning with the theologians. Tillotson was selected, as an example of a lucid, sensible style, with an absence of digression, the Archbishop always keeping his object steadily in view. The pulpit in those times often dealt with the burning questions of the day; but the pamphlet became a formidable representative of political literature. These proceeded mostly from the Opposition, and their arguments were often dealt with by the gaoler and the hangman. Their style was undoubtedly much raised by the influence of Dryden's prose, and his prefaces were often really pamphlets. As a specimen, "The Anatomy of an Equivalent," by George Savile, the Marquis of Halifax, and author of "The Character of a Trimmer," was mentioned. Some remarks were then made on the essay defined as a short piece, quite arbitrary in subject, in which the exposition of the matter is to some extent subordinated to the pleasure of the reader and the graces of style. The essays of Cowley were referred to, and extracts from those of Temple were read, as favourable specimens of the time. The pamphlets and the essays after the censorship was abolished naturally led the way to the newspaper press, by which they were gradually superseded. In his concluding summary, Mr. Saintsbury dilated on the great obligations which the eminent writers of the eighteenth century owed to Dryden and his contemporaries.

No lectures will be delivered in Easter week.

The annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association is fixed to begin on the second Monday in July, and it has been decided that the experiment made last year of keeping the gates closed after gun-fire will not be repeated, but the old custom of opening the gates free to the public will be reverted to.

A slip of the pen made an odd little blunder in our notice last week of the Ipswich Fine-Art Club Exhibition. Mr. J. R. Well's picture "Unloading Grain in Harwich Harbour," was deservedly mentioned. "Harwich," of course, not "Dulwich," should have been the name written and printed. The only harbour at all near Dulwich is Coldharbour-lane.

THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

The kingdom resounds with the din of wordy battle. Mr. Gladstone gallantly and hopefully raised the banner of Liberalism in Midlothian last week. The Ministerial hosts have ranged themselves no less courageously under the standard of the Prime Minister's missive to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. And Liberals and Conservatives have joined issue on a question of supreme importance.

It is impossible to re-echo more than a few of the chief battle-cries in the small space at our disposal. Mr. Gladstone, after letting off a series of sharp, stinging attacks on the Government during his triumphal journey from London to Scotland on the 16th inst., met with another exuberantly enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Edinburgh. The morrow found the right hon. gentleman full of energy and debating fire; and his animated speech in the Music-Hall of Edinburgh was cheered to the echo. Mr. Gladstone said out of their own mouths would he pluck the answer to the allegation of the Government that the policy of their predecessors in office had lowered the name of England abroad. He said that on March 19, 1874, the Earl of Derby, then Foreign Secretary to Lord Beaconsfield's newly formed Ministry, made these two assertions in the House of Lords:—"There is no State whatever with which our relations are not most cordial." "At the present moment the condition of the country in regard to our foreign relations is most satisfactory." Mr. Gladstone next referred to the action of his Government during the Franco-German War, when he pledged himself to defend Belgium by force of arms if that little kingdom were attacked by either belligerent. This bold step was contrasted with the policy pursued by the present Government for the protection of Turkey; and it was pointed out that, despite the vituperation and scorn heaped upon Mr. Gladstone's so-called "bag and baggage" policy, that was virtually the course Turkey had been driven to adopt in Bulgaria. As for the vaunted fondness the Tories now found it expedient to assume for the Colonies, did they not add two hundred millions to the National Debt to destroy freedom in America and alienate the United States from England? Repelling with indignation the accusation levelled at him that he had suffered the honour of the country to be diminished, Mr. Gladstone closed his remarkably trenchant opening speech with these words:—"I cannot tell you what I think of the nobleness of the inheritance that has descended upon us—of the sacredness of the duty of maintaining it. I won't condescend to make it a part of controversial politics. It is a part of my being—of my flesh and blood, of my heart and soul. For these ends I have laboured through my youth and manhood till my hairs are grey. In that faith and practice I have lived: in that faith and practice I will die." At Ratho and Corstorphine the next day; at Davidson's Mains and Dalkeith on the Friday; at Juniper Green and Balerno on Saturday; and at other districts since, Mr. Gladstone has piled up a monster heap of animadversions against the Government. Lord Dalkeith, on his side, has sought to regain the favour of his constituents by promising brief answers to the colossal orations of his distinguished opponent.

Bestowing a touch-and-go attention on a few of the other most salient points of the campaign, we next come to Lancashire. The fight is hottest in the county divisions. Mr. Cross has put his soul in arms and joined in the fray with what the *Standard* terms "incisive logic," but the emptiness of which was vigorously exposed by the Marquis of Hartington in his terse and telling speech at Rawtenstall on Monday. The noble Lord the Leader of the Opposition speaks as if he were confident of getting in for North-East Lancashire, where the other candidates are Mr. J. P. C. Starkie and Mr. W. F. Ecroft on the Conservative side, and Mr. R. W. Grafton as Lord Hartington's fellow-candidate. Leaving Lord Ramsay to do battle against Lord Sandon and Mr. Whitley in Liverpool, Mr. W. Rathbone has gallantly joined with the Hon. L. Molyneux to fight Mr. Cross and Colonel Blackburne on the Home Secretary's own midden in South-West Lancashire, whilst Colonel Stanley has a comparatively easy contest in North Lancashire. In Manchester the fight is between Mr. H. Birley and Mr. W. H. Houldsworth on the Conservative side, and Mr. Jacob Bright with Mr. Slagg (who has filled the void caused by the retirement of Sir Thomas Bazley) on the Liberal side.

Mr. Bright on the 19th inst. gave more than a local interest to the contest at Birmingham by delivering a characteristically outspoken attack on the Government, and by lucidly reviewing the legislation of the past forty years by the Liberal Party for the benefit of the people. Earl Granville took to the platform the following night, and made the opening of a new Liberal Club at Hanley the occasion for a weighty condemnation of the Ministry. Lord John Manners, as well as Colonel Stanley and Mr. Cross, energetically defended the Government on Saturday. But it would be more than "a thrice-told tale" to say what either said. Suffice it to state that nothing new was forthcoming either from the aforesaid Ministers or from an ex-Minister, Mr. Childers, who spoke the same day at Knottingly.

There has been a general expression of sympathy for Mr. Joseph Cowen, who will have to seek the south of France to recover from a effects of a serious squeeze he suffered whilst attempting to enter an overcrowded meeting in Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday week. Mr. Cowen fainted in his brother's arms. We are glad to hear, however, that the injuries he received were not so severe as at first reported.

Coming south to Middlesex, we note Lord George Hamilton has been put upon his mettle by the courageous entrance into the lists of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who has issued an effective address and made one or two neat speeches as an adherent of Earl Granville and Lord Hartington. In the metropolitan boroughs, unwonted interest has been imparted to the Westminster Election (the voting at which is fixed for Wednesday next) by reason of the liveliness yet perfect fairness of the contest between the Right Hon. W. H. Smith and Sir Charles Russell on the one side and Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Mr. John Morley on the other. Dr. Parker has withdrawn his eccentric candidature in the City of London, where the Tory Party is represented by Alderman Cotton, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, and Alderman Fowler, and the Liberals by Alderman William Lawrence, Mr. W. Morrison, and Mr. R. Martin. In South-west, since the indisposition of Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., the two Liberals, Professor Thorold Rogers and Mr. A. Cohen, Q.C., appear to have it much their own way against Mr. Mark Cattley.

The General Orders for the regulation of the Volunteer Review, at Brighton, on Easter Monday, have been issued from the War Office.

The Board of Trade has notified to the Mayor of Ipswich that it is not able to authorize a continuous line of tramways in the town as asked for by its promoters, and backed by a deputation of the inhabitants.

The Lord Chancellor's reports on the claims of the Earl of Fife and of the Earl of Bessborough to vote for representative peers of Ireland have been issued. The Lord Chancellor states that in each case the right to vote has been established to his satisfaction.

PARLIAMENT.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The last Session of the late Parliament, opened on Feb. 5 with all the circumstance and state pageantry peculiar to her Majesty's performance of the inaugural ceremony, was closed by Royal Commission on Wednesday. Her Majesty's Government evidently intended at the outset that it should be a working Session, or the Queen would hardly have been prevailed upon to open Parliament, and such comprehensive and important measures as the Lord Chancellor's Land Bills and the Home Secretary's Water Bill would never have been introduced. The chorus of censure raised from all quarters by the latter measure, however, rendered it expedient to divert attention from the Water Bill. Hence the good intentions of the Government went to add to the paving of "another place," and the ingenious letter of the Prime Minister to the Duke of Marlborough prepared the country for the Dissolution on totally opposite grounds to those entertained by the Liberal Party.

With the field of battle changed from the floor of Parliament to the country, there were but stragglers left at last to keep the Leader of either House occupied. The Commons arranged to adjourn from the 19th inst. to Wednesday, the day fixed for the prorogation; and few were the incidents worth noting on the last sitting of the past week. Sir George Bowyer kept a little rod in pickle for Black Rod. It appeared that General Sir William Knollys, who ever discharges with scrupulous courtesy the delicate duty of summoning hon. members to the Upper Chamber, had said that their attendance was "required" by the Peers. Now, to the alleged "Imperialism" of the Earl of Beaconsfield in his conduct of public affairs, Sir George Bowyer has not shown himself to be altogether intolerant. But here was a word that smacked of "compulsion," against which Sir George Bowyer was seemingly as stoutly opposed as ever Sir John Falstaff was. Up rose Sir George, and protested against their attendance being "required" when it should have been "desired." There was not a long discussion, happily, on the respective merits of "Tweedledum" and "Tweedledee;" but the Speaker blandly, yet firmly, said that "desired" was the word used generally. Then The O'Gorman Mahon took the floor, and with Hibernian fervour censured "the attempt of the Prime Minister to stir up feelings of hatred between England and Ireland for the purpose of furnishing an election cry to his followers." The gallant member distributed his blame impartially to both sides of the House, and was supported by Mr. A. M. Sullivan; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied with spirit, and the motion was defeated by a count-out.

The House of Lords had quite a busy evening on Monday. Ministers encountered lively opposition to their Conveyance of Voters Bill, the object of which is to legalise the employment of vehicles at elections in England and Wales; but they secured the third reading of the Bill after the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord Cranbrook, and the Lord Chancellor had justified the measure as being for the convenience of the working classes. Then the Duke of Rutland deemed it imperative to dwell on the depressed state of trade and agriculture, with the view of recommending once again his pet nostrum, Protection. But Lord Beaconsfield was not at all disposed to take so gloomy a view of things. Trade was reviving. He looked to good harvests for an improvement in agriculture; and would prefer to legislate in normal times for the improvement of the farmer's condition in the direction of giving him "a complete and absolute security for the capital which he has invested in the land which he cultivates." The Earl of Dunraven was unsuccessful in an endeavour to draw Lord Cranbrook into a fresh exposition of our policy in Afghanistan; and could only elicit from the Secretary for India the familiar reply that the lines of the Treaty of Gundamak would be followed in any readjustment of Afghan territory. Their Lordships then adjourned till Wednesday, when Parliament was formally prorogued.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Canon Duckworth has resigned the living of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, which he has held for nearly ten years. The living, which is worth about £1000 a year, is in the gift of the Crown.

Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston have published a diocesan map of England and Wales, showing the provisions of the Bishops' Act (1878) and the other recommendations of the Cathedral Commissioners of 1854, compiled from authentic sources, by the Rev. Donald J. Mackey, B.A.

The Company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament concluded their sixty-second session yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber. The second revision of the historical books was continued as far as 2 Chronicles xi.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have certified to her Majesty that the annual value of the Liverpool Bishopric Endowment Fund is £3000, and that further contributions sufficient to raise the same to £3500 per annum within five years have been guaranteed. All the conditions therefore necessary to enable her Majesty to found the bishopric have now been fulfilled. It is understood in Liverpool that the first bishop of the new diocese will be Dr. Bickersteth, the Dean of Lichfield.

A series of twelve windows, studies from Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated picture of "The Last Supper," has just been begun in Christ Church, Bexley-heath. Three are completed and in their places. The work is being carried out by Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street.—The four chancel windows in the chapel of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandstead, have recently been filled with stained glass as a memorial to the late Mr. George Moore, who was a great benefactor to this institution. The Moore were designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London.—A handsome stained-glass window (the work of Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne) has been placed in the north transept of the parish church of Folkestone, in recognition of the ministrations of the Vicar, the Rev. M. Woodward, M.A. The window, which is a five-light one, is filled with figures of Our Lord and the four Evangelists, and below the figures are subjects taken from the life of St. Matthew. The tracery above the window is filled with figures of angels with musical instruments.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at 7, Whitehall, on the 18th inst. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Biggleswade, Beds, £150; Bryn-Amman, in the parish of Cwm-Amman, near Llanelly, £120; Etchells, in the parish of Stockport, St. Thomas, near Cheadle, £30; Stoke Newington, St. Andrew, Middlesex, £150; Victor-road, in the parish of Munningham St. Paul, Bradford, £100; and Wild Duck, Four Lanes, in the parish of Cammenellis, near Redruth, £100; rebuilding the church at Wells St. Nicholas, Norfolk, £200; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Headington, near

Oxford, £40; Henley-on-Thames, £10; Luton Christ Church, Beds, £25; New Romney, Kent, £50; Seavington St. Mary, near Ilminster, £10; and Monkwearmouth St. Cuthbert, £20. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards building St. John's Church, Bromley, Kent, was increased from £100 to £150; and that towards enlarging and restoring St. John's Church, Crawley, Sussex, was increased from £40 to £50. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards providing mission churches at Chatham-road, St. Michael, in the parish of Battersea, Surrey, £30; Forest Gate, Emmanuel, Essex, £15; and the Navy Mission, East Grinstead, Sussex, £10.—His Grace the President has appointed Thursday, May 27, for the annual general court to be held at the society's house. The chair will be taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury at three p.m.

NOVELS.

Repulsion rather than attraction is the effect produced by the announcement upon the titlepage of *No Relations*, by Hector Malot (Richard Bentley), that it is "the Monthyon prize novel," for experience teaches one to look with coldness and suspicion upon "prize" compositions, whether in verse or prose. In the present instance, however, an agreeable surprise is probably in store for any reader who takes up the novel with the usual gloomy anticipations; for the first two out of the three volumes are certainly excellent, on the whole, containing much that is fresh and lively, much that is amusing, much that is touching, and much that is wholesome and instructive. The original French would, no doubt, be even better reading than the English version, which, however, is itself very pleasant to read. Who is responsible for the translation cannot be easily ascertained; but it must be somebody who has not quite mastered the very commonest French forms of expression, if the translation be the work of an English hand, or the very commonest English forms of expression if the translation be the work of a French hand; somebody, in fact, who is evidently under the impression that "toujours" is invariably to be rendered by "always." The tale is said to be "edited" by the author of "Hogan, M.P.;" and, whether the same author be answerable for the translation or not, such a little matter as that which has been particularly noted should not have escaped the eye and correction of an editor, for it occurs so often as to be quite remarkable. However, the interest of the story, which for the space of two volumes is extremely interesting, and even fascinating, is not affected to any appreciable extent by small inaccuracies of translation. The story, which, by-the-way, is better suited for children and persons of few years and of simple tastes, than for men and women of mature age and of large acquaintance with the ways of the world and with the machinery of social life, is an autobiographical narrative, and has less plot than such narratives, from the very nature of the case, are generally expected to have. There is nothing at all new in the fundamental conception; a child, a foundling, is introduced upon the first page, and he occupies three volumes in telling us how he grows up to man's estate, and what he does and suffers in the interval, until he discovers who were his parents, is acknowledged and caressed by his wealthy mother, and lives happily ever after, as the old familiar saying is. Not very grand or heroic are his adventures, but they give an opportunity, of which ample use is made, for some very charming descriptions of people, places, and things, though the people are, for the most part, of the humble sort, whose annals, however, abound with the most affecting incidents. The scene is laid chiefly in France, and that makes the pages all the more attractive for English readers, who, as the tale proceeds, and as the foundling relates the events of his many wanderings, find themselves in the midst of scenery, industries, personages, habits, manners and customs, which, besides their charms of picturesqueness and intrinsic interest, have that additional, indefinable magic which hangs about everything foreign and unfamiliar. It is when the scene shifts to England that the spirit of the narrative will appear to English readers to evaporate, though, of course, on French readers the very opposite impression may be produced: the French reader may gaze with admiration and laugh with ingenuous delight over that which causes the English reader to yawn with the tedium engendered by commonplace and smile with the derision excited by feeble satire. The tone of the book is, as might have been anticipated, as pure and healthy as a breeze from the sea; and there is a pathos here and there which is perfectly irresistible. No heart less hard than stone can fail to be moved, whether to love, or pity, or mirth, at the various situations in which M. Vitalis and his performing animals, his clever, imitative but inimitable monkey, and his intelligent dogs, especially the superlative Capitano, are placed during their travels; and no heart can fail to bleed at the picture which is drawn, and which, it is to be feared, would be as true of London as of Paris, of the cruel Italian "padrone" and the boys he starves and robs and beats. The book is an admirable one to put into the hands of the young: the only fear is lest the troubles and sufferings depicted, and depicted honestly in the most deterrent colours, should scarcely suffice to counteract the impulse which the tale is likely to communicate to idle lads with a natural yearning after a vagabond life in the open air under sun and stars.

The Serenity, or Transparency, as Thackeray has it, who, according to the title, ought to be the hero of *Prince Hugo*, by Miss Grant (Chapman and Hall), delays his coming in person upon the scene until we are well advanced in the second of the three volumes, although his shadow has already projected itself upon the pages of the first volume. He is presented as the hereditary ruler of Little Rodavia, a country situated, probably, somewhere in those clouds which are inhabited by fancy only and which contain no structures more solid than the proverbial castles in Spain. It would be loss of time, no doubt, to search for his genealogy in the Almanach de Gotha. He is a true Prince, however; of that we may be well assured, although we may doubt whether the talents, accomplishments, and superiority of character ascribed to him are of the kind for which it is to the advantage of the governed that the governor should be distinguished. The Prince, in fact, seems to have been created in the image of a certain conspicuous Bavarian Monarch, whose artistic tastes and love of his own ease, combined with great susceptibility in respect of woman's charms, have been considered by competent judges less desirable or even justifiable in the wielder of a sceptre than in the flourisher of a musical conductor's baton. When we first encounter the Prince, upon the pier of Vevey on the Lake of Geneva, his personal appearance is described in detail; but it will suffice here to state briefly that he is depicted as a handsome man, about forty-five years of age, with so gleaming and expressive a face that it reveals what is "the enshrined Goddess of Hugo of Rodavia's soul." That "the goddess is Music; and, as there happens to be at Vevey a young lady with the voice of a siren, the beauty of a houri, the passionate nature of "the far South," the necessities of a professional singer, but, for all that, the sweetness, loyalty, and purity of an ingenuous girl, he is at no loss for a shrine—

occupied, too, by his goddess incarnate—whereat to pay his devotions. Unfortunately, she is already betrothed to a fine young fellow, a Lieutenant in the British Navy; and, more unfortunately still, the Prince has been married in early life, for golden reasons chiefly, to a lady whom he refers to as "Madame ma femme," who is ten years his senior, whom he loves about as ardently as he would love a jelly-fish, and whom he avoids—not taking her, of course, to travel with him—about as carefully, though no doubt with more appearance of respect, as he would avoid a venomous beast. To precipitate a catastrophe, it turns out that the fair singer, not having seen the Prince before she engaged herself to the gallant Lieutenant, has become betrothed to a man whom she does not really love. Hence a serious complication, a Gordian knot which it does not seem easy even for a practised novelist to undo without the employment of violent measures. Shall the fair singer throw character to the winds and elope with the married Prince? Shall the obstacles, the Princess and the Lieutenant, be removed at one fell swoop by the deadly means so abundantly at the command of novelists? Shall the Lieutenant go a-cruising and illustrate, to the fair singer's momentary vexation, but subsequent satisfaction, the inconstancy of men that go down to the sea in ships? Or, lastly, shall a storm arise on the Lake of Geneva, whilst the Prince and the fair singer are boating thereon, and solve their hard problem by sending them to the bottom? To these questions let every reader reply according to the promptings of expectation and imagination. One hint only shall be given here; a storm does arise on the Lake of Geneva under the circumstances suggested, and that storm, its accessories and consequences, are described with very considerable power. The storm, however, is, to make a statement under the influence of perfectly fresh impressions, absolutely the only stirring incident in the story, which is conspicuous for the absence of action. The quantity of talk, on the other hand, and even of sheer verbiage is excessive; it almost smothers the interest and graces, which are by no means infinitesimal, of the story, as an overgrowth of foliage may smother a choice flower. Rhapsody may be endurable in the mouth of an actor upon the stage, but it is scarcely tolerable in the dialogue of a novel, especially when the speaker is a British sailor, however excusable it may be when the speakers can plead either German nationality or a tropical birthplace. It is ludicrous, too, for an author, whose own language is anything but the perfection of grammar, to comment upon some ungrammatical expressions used by the personages of the story, when others are obviously allowed to slip in without any suspicion of their incorrectness. Nor can much be said in favour of the plan adopted for giving a semblance of variety to the narrative; a patchy effect is produced when the author suddenly drops straightforward narration and tacks on pieces of autobiography contributed by several characters in succession. It is a pity that a story which would have been charming in a compressed form should have been allowed to suffer from prolixity, iteration, and the obtrusion of trifles; but the tyranny of three volumes is not yet altogether overthrown.

The new novel by Mr. Richard Dowling, entitled *The Weird Sisters* (Tinsley Brothers), in a sense makes good the high promise held forth by the author's first romance, "The Mystery of Killard." The three volumes are vigorously written, and enchain the attention from first to last, although the plot is a hideous one. The dramatic story has for its central character Mr. Grey, a Danford banker, a man looked up to by the town as the soul of honour, whilst he is in secret gliding from embezzlement to murder. Left the guardian of the only daughter of Sir Alexander Midharst (a reclus whose fortune the banker has squandered in the quicksands of speculation), Mr. Grey conceives the idea of marrying his ward to escape from financial ruin, and is led to kill his intemperate wife to render his design practicable. It is needless to divulge in what manner a knight-errant opportunely appears to protect Miss Midharst from the danger that threatens her. Nor will we dwell upon the ghastly close of "The Weird Sisters,"—a title, by-the-way, which has only an architectural significance. But the many exciting incidents of the narrative are so skillfully contrived that we may be justified in recommending Mr. Dowling to select in future a theme likelier to command the sympathy of the reader; and his writing is marked by such undoubted power that he can well afford to cultivate a simplicity of style, which would add to the real strength of his works.

The distinguished service rewards of £100 per annum vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Lacy and the appointment of General Stuart have been awarded to Lieutenant-General Bruce, late in command of the troops in Scotland, and Major-General McLeod, late 42nd Highlanders.—Lieutenant-General W. C. Forrest, C.B., according to the *United Service Gazette*, has been nominated for the colonelcy of the 8th Hussars, vacant by the death of Lieut.-Gen. de Salis.

A new school of agriculture, to be called the South Wiltshire and Hampshire Agricultural College, is being formed, under the patronage of Earl Nelson, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Mr. W. W. B. Hulton, and Mr. H. M. Jenkins, F.G.S. (secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England), at Downton, near Salisbury. The college, which will open for its first term on Monday, April 26, will have for its staff of teachers four of the old professors at Cirencester, Professor Wrightson teaching agriculture, Professor Church chemistry, Professor Fream natural history and geology, and Professor Sheldon dairy work. Attached to the college is a mixed farm of 540 acres, and this will be worked by the students themselves.

In reference to a paragraph in a letter of Lloyd's agent at Colombo stating that lights have been seen on Amsterdam Island, denoting the probable presence of shipwrecked persons, instructions have been given by the Admiralty for the Raleigh, now on passage to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, to examine the island, so as to ascertain whether there are any persons on it. The island of Amsterdam is the northernmost of an isolated group lying in the South Indian Ocean, in about the same latitude as the Cape of Good Hope and the south-western corner of Australia and about midway between the two points, but somewhat nearer the latter than the former. The island was, as far as is known, first seen in 1623 by the Dutch ship Leyden; and in 1633 it was named New Amsterdam Island by the famous Antonio Van Diemen, after the ship in which he was sailing when he saw it. It was visited in 1837 by Captain Wickham in her Majesty's ship Beagle, and is stated by him to be 2685 feet high, four miles long from east to west, and about four miles wide from north to south. The island is in parts covered with a light sandy soil, producing tall grass and shrubs, and there is a small drain of water half a mile inland on the leeward side of the island; but otherwise there is little on it to support a shipwrecked crew. As the island lies near the track of a vessel sailing from the Crozets to the China seas, it is probable that it will be visited by the Comus, which by the last advices had reached the Cape on Feb. 14, and is instructed to examine the Crozets to see if perchance the crew of the Knowsley Hall may be living on them.

MR. HENRY O'NEIL, A.R.A.

The death of this esteemed artist, who was also a writer of considerable originality and vigour, has lately been recorded. In presenting his portrait to our readers, we cannot do better than reprint the notice of him which was written by his friend, Mr. Anthony Trollope. It runs as follows:—"On Saturday, March 13, died Henry O'Neil, Associate Fellow of the Royal Academy, a painter in former years of great reputation. His works almost reached the highest point of modern excellence; but it must be acknowledged that when he had reached that period in which men generally settle down to the work of their profession, he allowed his brain so to divide its efforts that the exertions which were sufficient for the one were unable to keep his name before the public in all. He was not only a painter, but a musician, and it may be doubted whether he best loved his palette or his fiddle. And certainly during the last fifteen years of his life the best of his thoughts were given to his pen, while his hand was at work on the canvas, to which he looked for his bread. Mr. O'Neil was born at St. Petersburg, in 1817. He entered the Academy in 1833, and was a pupil there with Elmore, with whom he became so closely connected that in 1840 they travelled together in Italy. On his return home he rose quickly into repute. Among the pictures by which he is known may be named, 'By the Rivers of Babylon,' 'Catherine of Aragon,' 'Ahasuerus and the Scribes.' Then in 1857-1858 followed the two by which his name is best known, the 'Eastward, Ho!' of 1857, and the 'Home Again.' Those who will look back over twenty-two years and remember the crowds through which it was necessary to fight their way at the Royal Academy up to the standing point from which they could be seen will acknowledge that he had won his meed of fame in the battle of life which is just run. After that came 'The Wreck of the Royal Charter'—the best picture that he ever painted—and 'The Death of Raffaele.' Portrait and landscape painting have since occupied him, but not by portraits and landscapes was he ever destined to win more than bread. The pictures which I have named above are those by which he will live in the memory of those who love English art. Latterly misfortunes came upon him, by no means from his own fault, and they who loved him grieved to think that he was doomed to suffer. They may now, at any rate, console themselves by knowing that he had not been compelled by want to



THE LATE MR. HENRY O'NEIL, A.R.A.

give up the residence in which he had long lived. There are none left behind him to grieve for him who had been their bread-winner. He was never married, and when he is laid to rest at Kensal-green there will be buried one who was simple, just, and affectionate as a child."

We may add that, among other works from Mr. O'Neil's pen, are "Modern Art in England and France," published in 1869, and "The Age of Stucco; a Satire in three Cantos," published in 1871.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company

POLISH JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A Sketch by our Artist in Russia, or rather on the borders of Russian Poland, shows a two-horse cart of rustic appearance, closely packed with eager merchants of country wares and commodities for the use of the peasantry, one and all belonging to the Hebrew race, who carry on most of the inland trade in those parts of the Czar's dominions. They are travelling to the next market-town, where they will buy and sell to a considerable profit, as the Jews never fail to do in Russia, if in any country of the world. The comparative absence, however, of a numerous and active commercial class among the true Russian population, as well as among the Poles and other Slavonic nations, has often been remarked. There is such a class, indeed, but it is not equally diffused over the country. The whole of European Russia, excluding Poland, Lithuania, the Baltic provinces, and Finland, contains but a hundred and twenty-seven towns, of which only twenty-five have so many as 25,000 inhabitants; and it is computed that the townfolk are not more than a tenth of the population. In the southern provinces, towards the Black Sea coast, there are many Greek and Armenian traders who divide the local commerce with the Jews.

IRISH SKETCHES: GOING TO CHURCH.

There are no particular symptoms of the prevailing distress in the pleasant Sunday scene on a rural highway sketched by our travelling Special Artist. The handsome young Irishwoman and her aged mother, who are seen here steadily pacing along the road to their village church, intent on the religious duty of the day, are plainly but sufficiently clad, with good warm shawls thrown over their heads and necks; and if they go barefoot, carrying the stout lace-up boots in their hands, it is because they like it best, having always been accustomed to this for walks of any length, as it is the custom likewise in many parts of Scotland. They may be the wife and daughter of a thriving yeoman; for in some districts of Ireland, though perhaps not in Connaught, even at the present time, let us hope, there are farmers who are still enabled to reap the ordinary recompense of judicious agricultural industry. How they manage to do it we cannot undertake to explain; but we have received a little book, "Introduction to Irish Farming," written by Mr. T. Baldwin, Super-



POLISH JEWS DRIVING TO MARKET: A SKETCH ON THE POLISH RUSSIAN FRONTIER.



IRISH SKETCHES: GOING TO CHURCH.

intendent of the Agricultural Department of National Education in Ireland, which seems worthy to be consulted by readers practically acquainted with that sort of business. It was published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and was dedicated to the Marquis of Hartington, with the author's testimony and assurance of that noble Lord's ardent desire to promote the prosperity of Ireland. This was when he held the office of Chief Secretary; and it is remarked that Lord Hartington is "heir to a great estate in Ireland, the management of which affords a noble example of wisdom, goodness, and enterprise."

The improvement, however, of Irish agriculture, a subject that has urgent claims upon the public mind just now, cannot well be discussed in reference to the simple incident of Sunday church-going women represented in our Engraving. "Take ye no thought for the morrow, what ye shall eat," is an injunction which all good Christians, whether

Catholic or Protestant, will thankfully endeavour to obey on the blessed Day of Rest. And it is to be sincerely desired that the happier times may come for the whole population of Ireland, even in Connemara, when they shall no longer be oppressed and distracted by the imminent approach of famine, or by the utter ruin of their little farms and homesteads, but shall be in a condition, with free and quiet hearts, with devout gratitude for past mercies and cheerful hopes for the future days and years, to seek their respective places of worship in the spirit of sacred peace, "none daring to make them afraid" because they can earn a comfortable living by the healthful labour of independent husbandry. This is what we should like to see in Ireland, or to have a reasonable expectation that it will be the condition of the country within the lifetime of those who are now young, and who still overhear the sad talk of their elders about the destitution of the present season. A parting glance at the

scene that is shown in our Engraving reminds us once more of the brighter aspects of social life. The Squire and his family, in the jaunting-car which is about to pass the mother and daughter on the road, will surely be glad to see their humble neighbours, and bestow a frank and kindly greeting upon them, as they jog on to join the parish congregation in the hallowed house of prayer, and to perform the holiest act of humanity, the pledge of all that it is given to man to attain in the practice of virtue, in the cultivation of pure affections, and the cherishing of immortal hopes. Whether the Squire and his family be going to the same church or chapel as the two barefooted peasant women is a question that we have not the curiosity to ask; and since the Disestablishment Act of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in 1869, which redressed a grievous political injustice and secured complete religious equality in Ireland, there is no authority but that of conscience in this affair of "Going to Church."

"ENGLAND UNDER LORD BEACONSFIELD."

The volume which bears this title, written by Mr. P. W. Clayden, "in view of the coming General Election," as he says, has been published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., and claims immediate attention. It purports to be a history of the Conservative Administration during the past six years. The author is an active Liberal politician and London journalist, who was a candidate for Nottingham at the general election of 1868. He may therefore be expected to take a hostile party view of the acts of the present Government. But his statements and opinions have a fair claim to the reader's consideration, as they are frankly put forward, in a temperate spirit of consistent opposition to the Ministry, with no undue violence of language or wilful distortion of facts.

It is of Mr. Disraeli's Government, latterly entitled Lord Beaconsfield's, that this book professes to relate the history, not quite in the judicial tone of an impartial historian, but in that of fair adverse criticism, which has indeed a good deal to say for itself. And in the first place let us remark, that nobody can pretend, looking at the state of affairs in February, 1874, that Mr. Disraeli was then summoned to hold power for the express purpose of saving the British Empire, the supposed interests of England or of India in Turkey or in Afghanistan, or in any part of the world, from the assaults and plots of our imaginary foreign enemies; because there never was a time of less apprehension on that score. If any such dangers have arisen, they did not come into view before the summer of 1875, when the insurrection of the Herzegovina and Bosnia reopened the Eastern Question, and our Ministers then made very light of the matter. So that Mr. Disraeli was not at all expected—nor do we think he was at all prepared—to enter into a momentous contest, either diplomatic or military, with Russia or any other Great Power traditionally suspected of adverse intentions; and there is every reason to believe that he still considered, as he had said in Lord Palmerston's time, that Russian encroachment was a mere bugbear. He came into office, as Mr. Clayden observes, without any pledge as to the course he would pursue in home or in foreign affairs. "The election had not turned on rival policies; it had scarcely turned even on rival persons; in mere weariness of the 'ins' the nation had called the 'outs' to power."

We pass over the contents of Mr. Clayden's first seven chapters, occupying nearly a hundred and fifty pages of this volume, which show the Parliamentary impotence and insignificance of the new Government in the two Sessions of 1874 and 1875. The appointment of Lord Lytton, in January, 1876, to be Viceroy of India, immediately after the Prince of Wales's visit to that country, followed by the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress, seemed to mark a new departure in political enterprise of the most ambitious style. Every attentive observer who knows the tone of Lord Beaconsfield's writings and speeches must appreciate his taste for pompous Oriental regalities, and his confidence in their imposing effect upon the mind of Asiatic races. Lord Lytton, there can be little doubt, went out to India with a full understanding that he was to play an advanced Imperial part, and to develop those Asiatic schemes of glory which had been conceived by the romantic fancy of Mr. Disraeli long before. It was not then foreseen, probably, that their execution would be preceded by the European crisis of a renewed conflict between Russia and Turkey, occasioned by the revolt of the Slav provinces in the Sultan's empire, and the hideous cruelties practised in Bulgaria in the summer of 1876.

We need not here attempt to follow Mr. Clayden, any more than the Duke of Argyll and other writers at length upon the subject, through the tedious narrative of all that took place between the different European Powers, in consequence of the Bosnian insurrection and the Bulgarian massacres; or revert again to the terms of the Andrassy Note, the Berlin Memorandum, and the Protocol of the Conferences at Constantinople. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs at that time was Lord Derby, whose conduct, as since revealed to his countrymen, stands entirely free from reproach. He knew that "the three Emperors," or their astute Ministers of State, had certain designs of their own in the Berlin Memorandum. But the responsibility of declining to co-operate with the other Powers to force Turkey to adopt the needful reforms must be laid upon Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, and more especially upon its chief, not upon the Foreign Secretary, who has since taken up his own independent position. Lord Beaconsfield's speeches at Guildhall, and at the Aylesbury market dinner, in the autumn of 1876, were an ostentatious repudiation of sympathy with the victims of Turkish misrule, and had nearly committed the British Government to its support, not only against Russia but against all Europe. If it had so happened that a French or an Austrian Government had then been disposed and able, as Napoleon III. was in 1853, to take up arms on behalf of the Sultan's right to resist any foreign intervention between him and his unhappy subjects, Lord Beaconsfield's declarations would have obliged England to go to war for the maintenance of the existing state of the Ottoman Empire. This was the dangerous and, we think, scandalous position into which he was bringing our country, at the time when Mr. Gladstone led the best portion of the Liberal party in an earnest and solemn appeal to the national conscience against so great an enormity. The twelfth chapter of Mr. Clayden's book relates the progress of that agitation. The St. James's Hall Conference, supported by hundreds of distinguished men who were no party politicians, but were men of science, authors, divines, scholars, and philosophers, such as Mr. Carlyle, was well worthy of attention. It cannot be affirmed, with truth, that the denunciation of Lord Beaconsfield's attitude with regard to the Eastern Question was a mere party movement.

The speakers at St. James's Hall on Dec. 8, 1876, were loud and strong in praise of Lord Derby, the Conservative Foreign Minister, and of Lord Salisbury, who was then going the round of the foreign Courts to arrange for concerted action to enforce reforms in Turkey. Everybody believed in those days that Lord Salisbury was quite at one with Lord Derby upon the whole Eastern Question. The wide difference between Lord Derby's views and those of the Prime Minister had not, indeed, been fully revealed. It was only known that Lord Derby had, from the first news of the Bulgarian atrocities, promptly and energetically addressed himself to get full information of the facts, and had then lost no time in sternly rebuking the Sultan's Government. He took the field in this cause of humanity, of justice and mercy, as early as Mr. Gladstone, but in official despatches which were not published until long after Mr. Gladstone's speeches and pamphlets had made the ears of the English people tingle with a voice of noble indignation. Lord Derby would not say much about it here either to deputations at the Foreign Office or in the House of Lords; but it was in July, when the subject was first mentioned in Parliament, that he ordered the British Ambassador and the Consul at Adrianople to institute a strict inquiry. It was on Sept. 5 that he wrote to Constantinople and gave the Turkish Government a distinct and solemn warning that by the outrages in Bulgaria it had utterly forfeited the support of England, and "that, in the extreme case of Russia declaring war against Turkey, her Majesty's Government would find it

practically impossible to interfere in defence of the Ottoman Empire." Such was Lord Derby's attitude and language, as the English Foreign Secretary, three or four days before Mr. Gladstone spoke to the great meeting on Blackheath. It was not for Lord Derby to tell the Turkish Pashas that they must be driven out of Europe "bag and baggage;" still less for him, a Minister of the Crown, to talk of the British fleet in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forbidding the Turkish troops to cross over from Asia and suppress the Bulgarian insurgents. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone ought not to have said these things, inasmuch as they could only have been carried into effect by a joint intervention of Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, with the consent of the other Powers, and it was probable that Russia and Austria would have demanded their shares in the spoil of the Turkish Empire. At any rate, Lord Derby considered himself bound to speak with greater reserve, while he felt equally with Mr. Gladstone the intolerable wickedness, the incorrigible viciousness, of the Turkish rule in its European provinces; he felt not less compassion for its victims, and a steady determination to obtain redress.

It is repeatedly pointed out by Mr. Clayden in this narrative that, during a period of about eighteen months, from the rise of the agitation in England upon the Bulgarian massacres to Lord Derby's quitting the Cabinet in the spring of 1878, the Prime Minister was, in the tone of his personal utterances, working against Lord Derby. "The Turks knew they had a friend at Court more powerful than the Foreign Secretary, and they treated Lord Derby's remonstrances and suggestions with respectful indifference." This seems to be the true key to the whole course of the negotiations preceding the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey, including the proposed settlement of an armistice with Servia and Montenegro, the deliberations of January, 1877, at Constantinople, and the Protocol of March 31, signed by all the Powers, which Turkey refused to obey. The Sultan's Ministers of that period have notoriously asserted that they were encouraged to look for the material support of England in their war against Russia, notwithstanding the formal declaration of Lord Derby, as Foreign Minister, that England would give no such support. Turkey and the Sultan were thus badly treated, as they complain; and the British public were not treated fairly; but Lord Derby, to the end of his tenure of office, was treated worst of all. He was punished severely in many ways for the offence which he alone of the Conservative Ministry dared to commit, that of keeping a conscience and judgment of his own, not in servile acquiescence to Lord Beaconsfield. That Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Cross, if they had possessed the same moral courage and mental independence, would have stood up with Lord Derby against complicity with Turkish misrule, we cannot doubt; for both those right honourable gentlemen, in November, 1876, spoke out like worthy Englishmen against it. But they were soon hushed into silence or faint accents of deprecation by the political conjuror's wand of their profoundly self-confident Master. It took him some months longer to cast the spell of an apparent conversion over the ardent spirit of Lord Salisbury, and to prepare that aspiring statesman for the post which Lord Derby was to leave at the Foreign Office. But in good time, when the war had been allowed to go on to its bitter end, and the Russian armies were at Adrianople and before Erzeroum, in January, 1878, Lord Beaconsfield had matured his purpose, which was then explained to his colleagues in the Cabinet. It was not to save or help the Turkish Empire, after all; but to resist any Russian settlement of its provinces, in order that Austria might take her slice out of them. This was the real motive of all that was done in the spring of 1878, upon the agreement which the two belligerents had come to by themselves. It was for this object, beyond doubt, that the British fleet was ordered to enter the Dardanelles on Jan. 23, and the vote of six millions for war preparations was brought forward in our Parliament. Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon instantly tendered their resignations of office, but the former was induced to remain in the Ministry by countermarching the order to our fleet. He had said, two months before, to a deputation at his own office, "For my own part, believing that, unless war is a necessity, it is a crime, I think we ought to be most careful to do and say nothing which would tend to bring it on." But Lord Derby's love of peace is not more strikingly exhibited than his love of justice and integrity, his detestation of a grasping, filching, selfish policy that would surreptitiously snatch at some fancied gain for our own nation without the consent or knowledge of our Allies. It was the Ministerial resolution, on March 27, to seize the island of Cyprus and land our Indian troops in Syria, instead of entering the proposed Congress upon the Treaty of San Stefano, that drove Lord Derby out of the Beaconsfield Cabinet. He knew well, as the author of this volume remarks, that such an act "would set the example of a general plunder and partition of the Turkish Empire;" Russia and Austria would speedily follow the example, and there would be the gravest danger of a European war. It is owing to Lord Derby, so far as we can see, that this fearful danger to Europe, and this enormous disgrace to the fair fame of England, were averted at that crisis. The annexation of Cyprus was, indeed, only deferred, but it was left to be procured by a secret Treaty with the Sultan, at the price of our undertaking, alone and without help from the other Powers, to defend his Asiatic dominions. This was the diplomatic triumph of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury in June, accompanied by the surrender to Russia and Austria, respectively, of all that they had wanted to get; and this was called "bringing home peace with honour." Lord Derby may well be sincerely congratulated on having quitted, not only the Foreign Office, but the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, when he did; and with such an experience, two years ago, we can understand his reasons for leaving the party. It is not so easy to understand the position of Lord Salisbury upon his accession to the Foreign Office; and the authorship of that surprising Circular, which he issued within a few hours of his appointment, is an official mystery.

But this review of Mr. Clayden's book has already run to an inconvenient length. The urgent importance of its subject at the present moment is our natural excuse. His narrative is continued through the years 1878 and 1879, embracing the history of both the Afghan and Zulu wars, the controversies and debates upon them, and the difficulties still felt in the settlement of Afghanistan and in that of South Africa. The unsettled position of the Greek frontier question is also described; and an account is given of the many failures and disappointments of the last two Sessions in domestic legislation, as well of the increasing financial embarrassments, which seem to trouble the Chancellor of the Exchequer so very little. There will be many Liberals, as well as Conservatives, whose views of British foreign policy, in general, and particularly of the necessity of providing a barrier against the advance of Russian power in the East, may be different from the views of Mr. Clayden, or those of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Derby. That is a matter of opinion. But we can recommend this volume as a fairly correct narrative and temperate commentary upon the transactions of the Beaconsfield Government, whose merits and faults, whatever they may be, will now be judged by the entire constituency of the United Kingdom.

ELECTION CRIES.

Of all human wants there is none stronger than that of "something to say." Words have a curious value, even when there is apparently nothing in them. *Punch* gave an excellent instance of this in his picture of two acquaintances meeting on the Calais boat, to whom it seemed a profitable thing to say, "Ah—going over to-day?"—"Yes: going over."

There is little doubt that they were right. The greeting was a sufficiently pleasant acknowledgment of acquaintance, while it implied—in an inoffensive, almost a cordial, way—that each preferred either his own thoughts or the society of other friends to that of his interlocutor. Another praiseworthy instance of words which mean little and yet express much, is the common preface of parting between two men who, having met in the street, do not quite know how to get away again. The bare "good-bye" would want logical coherence with their previous attempt at conversation; but the brief preface of "Well!" indulged in by many persons, implies "Ah! *à propos* of the state of the weather, good-bye is a seasonable remark"—and, though the "apropos" is fictitious, our English habit of preferring convenience to logical exactness makes us willing to overlook this in the pleasure of getting rid of our friend.

But if saying something is a useful, though often an irrational operation, saying the same thing many times is one with advantages and disadvantages still more curious and manifold. Take jokes; the essence of wit is said to be surprise, and secondhand witticisms are no doubt inferior to new ones—yet how many pleasantries derive their sole force from repetition. The circus-clown is well aware of this; and even in Shakespeare's time the advantage of a standing joke which would suit all occasions had been proved. In the first edition of "Hamlet" there is some satire about a clown (probably Kemp, the celebrated jester) whose good things you knew by heart before the curtain rose. Whatever was said to him, he would reply, "Can't you stay till I eat my porridge?" or "You owe me a quarter's wages"—and these remarks, surely not brilliant in themselves, became in the course of time irresistibly funny.

It must be for some such reason that an election is supposed—and nowadays more than ever—to depend to a considerable extent on the "cries" carefully got up by both parties. A good cry goes a long way; and a really artful alliteration has more than once (so it is said) gained the victory for a very doubtful cause. It is like the colour associated with a party—though it have no real meaning (as "true blue" is at one town Tory, at the next Radical), there is yet a picturesqueness about it, which may obtain not only male votes but female influence, sometimes more important.

True, there is usually in the beginning some sort of meaning behind a cry; but it is seldom the exact signification of the words used. Thus, "No Home Rule!"—recently taken up by the Conservatives and echoed by the Liberals—has really nothing to do with the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin. Nobody dreams of such a thing—Mr. Parnell, probably, least of all; and "No Home Rule" means simply "No obstruction in the House of Commons." As the said House has really done hardly anything of late years, the cry is about as valueless altogether as well could be—except as a cry: in which sense its value is sufficiently proved by the eagerness with which both parties have seized upon it.

The safest cry, however, is that which is attributed to a party by its opponents: as "Peace at any price" was given as the watchword of the once small and despised Manchester school. Being a parody in itself, it cannot well be parodied; and it expresses the weak side of a system of politics with an exaggeration all the more telling because it hardly calls for serious refutation. Conversely, "Peace with honour" was a dangerous cry, because in the event of failure it so obviously lent itself to the parody, "Dishonour without peace;" and the repetition of this word peace suggests how infinitely less effective is the Liberal watchword "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," taken *au sérieux*, than it would be if inverted and applied to the Conservatives. "No Peace, no Retrenchment, no Reform" would make an excellent electioneering poster.

Indeed, the satirical poster is a form of appeal hardly made enough of in our days. "Mr. Gladstone and Free Talk" would surely be irresistible just now in Midlothian; and as a motto for the Conservative Government "Cash Payments Suspended" would not be without effect. If you do not laugh with a satire it is difficult to laugh against it—and thus even that lamentable piece of sarcasm about "irresponsible frivolity" probably did its inventor more good than harm. But, as Lord Beaconsfield well knows, a direct satire against individual interests is always dangerous; and he leaves such shafts as "Beer and Brag" to the opposite party. As for the combination of "Beer and the Bible," as a satirical poster or cry, it is a weapon so sure to cut the user's hand that one is astonished to find experienced party-men attempting to strike with it.

A cry, effective for the time, is now and then laughed down and afterwards used in ridicule by its opponents. The latest national anthem, "We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do," after a short period of popularity, was transformed into a weapon against "Jingoes," which is apparently not yet worn out; and the inspired composer of the song has found himself a contributor to his country's language.

The song-writers of to-day would seem, however, to be chiefly Liberal; and a collection of their efforts may be obtained for a penny—with an extremely catholic selection of music, whereto to sing them. There is a certain incongruity, to be sure, about the selection of "From Greenland's icy mountains" as the melody of a "Hymn for Tory War-Makers," and "Grandfather's Clock" would seem almost too simple and unscientific an air for a poem which aspires to the name of a "Politico-Economical Contrast." Yet one could imagine that the latter would "go," as the tune is almost unendurably popular; and, whatever are the words, the effect of "Greenland's icy mountains," sung in unison by a vast crowd, must surely be magnificent. There would be a vigour about the "Men of Harlech," too, combined with an expression of sentiment so clear as that—

Far too long we've had the Tory,
Gladstone now! and England's glory!
Down with Beaconsfield, and send
Gladstone in, the People's Friend!

There is, however, a want of dignity about the employment of the tune of "Tommy, make room for your uncle," with such words as "Get out, and make room for the Liberals," which deprives it of all claim to literary merit—hardly the strong point of any of these ballads; and, finally, the poet who converted "Scatter seeds of kindness" into "Send Liberals to St. Stephen's" must surely have lacked both an ear for rhythm and a sense of humour.

To return to our starting-point. Is there any value in the majority of these election cries beyond the one fact that they are "something to say"? Supposing that the parties changed watchwords, would they have any great difficulty in making them fit? The difference between the two political creeds is, even in England, real and profound; but do the watchwords of electioneering agents touch it, or give it any fair expression and, if they did, would they be effective as "party cries"?

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL WESTPHAL.

Admiral Philip Westphal, the oldest officer in the Navy, died on the 6th inst. at Ryde, aged ninety-eight. He was son of George Westphal, Esq., and was descended from a Hanoverian family, the Counts Von Westphal; his mother was the widow Captain Bachop, R.N., and he was brother to the late Admiral Sir George Augustus Westphal. He entered the Royal Navy, in 1794, at the age of twelve, and served successively on the coast of North America, the West Indies, the home station, and again in North America. As master's mate he was on the *Blanche* at the action of Copenhagen, 1801; and he subsequently saw much active service in the Mediterranean and under Nelson. The Admiral attained that rank in 1866.

MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT.

Major-General Frederick Stafford Hewett, of 1, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, Middlesex, died on the 5th inst., at Arcachon, France, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Admiral William Hewett, who conducted the survey of the North Sea, upon which dangerous service he was lost in H.M.S. *Fairy*. The deceased General was a cadet from the Military College of Addiscombe of the season of 1843, and served successively in the 12th, 29th, 28th, 1st, 14th, and 18th Regiments. He served with the army of reserve in the first Sikh war, under Sir Charles Napier, and with the column which entered Beloochistan, 1846; Indian Mutiny, 1858; commanded Bombay field force in suppressing Dess-ai rebellion; was engaged politically and in command of field force in Sawant Warce rebellion; and received a gratuity of six months' pay for services in Scinde from 1843 to 1846. During his service he has held the following staff appointments: Superintendent of postal arrangements in Khandeish; cantonment magistracy for seven years, Sholapore; the paying off and discharge of the Abyssinian followers, an arduous duty, for which he received the thanks of Government.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

The Rev. Thomas Bellas, M.A., J.P. and D.L., on the 15th inst., at Bongate Vicarage, Appleby, Westmorland, in his ninety-first year.

Charles J. Carttar, Esq., Coroner for the County of Kent, at his residence, in Greenwich, on the 19th inst., aged seventy-one. He was elected Coroner in 1832, in succession to his father, who had held the same office for the previous twenty-two years.

Edmund Joseph Daubeny, Esq., J.P., barrister-at-law, on the 14th inst., at 30, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, aged seventy-one. He was third son of the late Rev. Andrew Daubeny, Rector of Publow, in the county of Somerset, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the late George Daubeny, Esq., of Redland, in the county of Gloucester.

Hon. Eleanor Lady Naesmyth, widow of Sir John Murray Naesmyth, fourth Baronet, of Posso, county Peebles, and daughter of Thomas, second Lord Lilford, at Tunbridge Wells, on the 13th inst., aged eighty. Her Ladyship was married, July 8, 1839, the second wife of the late Sir John Naesmyth, and was left a widow July 19, 1876, with one daughter Ada Eleanor.

Viscountess Dunganon, at Folkestone, on the 21st inst., after a short illness. Sophia, Viscountess Dunganon, was the fourth daughter of Mr. George d'Arcy Irvine, of Castle Irvine, in the county of Fermanagh, and married, Sept. 10, 1821, Arthur Hill-Trevor, third and last Viscount Dunganon, on whose death, in 1862, the title became extinct.

Mary Frances Wilberforce, widow of William Wilberforce, Esq. (whom she survived less than a year), at Brighton, aged eighty. She was daughter of the Rev. John Owen, Rector of Paglesham, Essex, and was married, in 1820, to William Wilberforce, Esq., of Markington, West Riding of Yorkshire, eldest brother of the late Bishop of Winchester. Her only son is the present William Wilberforce, Esq., of Markington.

The Hon. and Rev. William Wingfield, Vicar of Abbeyleix, Queen's County, on the 13th inst., at the Vicarage, aged eighty. He was son of Richard, fourth Viscount Powerscourt, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of the Right Hon. William Brownlow. He married, Sept. 14, 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Kelly, Esq., of Kellyville, and leaves four daughters.

The Rev. Thomas Bellas, who was probably the oldest beneficed clergyman in the United Kingdom, on the 22nd inst., at the age of ninety. He was born in 1789, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in the year 1813. He was ordained by Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, and had held the vicarage of Bondgate, near Appleby, for fifty-eight years. Mr. Bellas was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Westmorland.

Lady Augusta Seymour, widow of Frederick Charles William Seymour (son of Lord Hugh Seymour), and daughter of Frederick, first Marquess of Bristol, on the 17th inst., aged eighty-one. Her marriage took place Sept. 18, 1832, and the issue consisted of three sons and of three daughters, so well remembered in society as the beautiful Miss Seymours. The eldest is Viscountess Clifden, the second Lady Charles Bruce, and the youngest the Countess Spencer, whose viceregal residence in Ireland gained her universal popularity and esteem.

Mr. John Carre Riddell, at Melbourne, on Dec. 22 last, at the age of seventy; was the third son of the late Thomas Riddell, of Cameston, Roxburghshire, and brother of the late General Riddell, C.B., and Walter Riddell-Carre, of Caversham. Mr. Riddell left Scotland for Australia in 1839, and settled near Melbourne, where he farmed successfully for some years. He became a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1859, and retained his seat until 1877. Mr. Riddell married, in 1846, Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Justice Stephens, by whom he leaves a family. He had been forty years in the colony.

Malachi Strong Hussey, Esq., J.P. and D.L., on the 14th inst., at Westown, Naul, Balbriggan, in his sixty-fifth year. He was second son of Anthony Strong Hussey, Esq., of Westown, by Mabel, his wife, eldest daughter of Malachi Donelan, of Ballydonelan, in the county of Galway, and grandson of Gerald Strong, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Hussey on succeeding to the property of his cousin, Richard Hussey, Esq., of Westown, brother of Edward, Earl of Beaulieu. In 1867 Mr. Hussey served as High Sheriff of the county of Dublin. He married Charlotte Isabella, daughter of Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., of Muckridge House, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., arrived at Queenstown on Sunday morning from America. He was received by a deputation from the Home-Rule League and other bodies, and was escorted to his hotel with a band of music.

In consequence of the time fixed for the Parliamentary elections, the meeting of the twelfth annual Co-operative Congress, announced to be held on the first three days in Easter week, is postponed until Whit Monday, when the Bishop of Durham will give the opening address at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

CHITRUS.—In the game referred to in your letter, if Black had played 23. K takes R, A C N (Indore).—The game shall be examined. Thanks.

EAST MARDEN.—A good problem and now sound, we believe.

R J (Ventnor).—We have never seen a copy of Vicent's work, and we have never heard of anyone having seen it in modern times.

ROBINS (Richmond, U.S.A.).—Your solution of No. 1878 is correct.

THEO W (Munich).—Your analysis of No. 1881 is correct, clear, and concise.

H F W (Paversham).—Your note has been forwarded to the right address.

J P (Barcelona).—The best works upon the subject of chess in the English language are Gossip's "Theory of the Openings" and Wormald's "Chess Openings." The publishers of the German "Handbuch" are Veit and Co., Leipzig.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1880 received from Orazio, S Fagans, W T R, J J Reynolds, B C M S, M D B, G C Baxter, J K Edlowes, Thomas Guest, Dr James Lewy, and Dormouse.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1881 received from Orazio, Ernest J Brown, S Fagans, H T Y, Onno (Tyrol), C H F Christie, L Nathan, D E Paperno, B C M S, Baz, M D B, E J Johnson, W S Leest, W O B, J W R (Denny), Theo W (Munich), G C Baxter, Trial, E L G, Thomas Guest, W J Eggleston, Bryanston Chess Club, Woggepoll, Dr James Lewy, Camp, Caracatus, and No Name.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1882 received from H B, Orazio, E H H V, Shadforth, East Marden, James Dobson, S Farrant, L Sharswood, J W Adams, B Blacklock, David Allen, H Ward, C Oswald, Elsie, R Radcliffe, Kentish Man, B Watson, James Dobson, B L Dyke, N Cator, Charles Oswald, D C A, N Warner, W C D Smith, Ben Nevis, R Chandler, Dr F St, L G Batson, S Fagans, John Walford, W M Curtis, H T Y, H Stebbing, J R Dow, E P Vulliamy, Norman Rumbelow, T Greenbank, C S Cox, W Gibbons, Helen Lee, Cant, An Old Hand, R Ingersoll, W H Miles, D W Keil, Robin Gray, A R, B C M S, Julia Short, Pops, B H Brooks, J W R (Denny), Dabbishill, Cholwell, Thomas Guest, L Nover (Sweden), Alpha, J W, E J Johnson, F C Batson, J W W, Woggepoll, and Ernest J Browne.

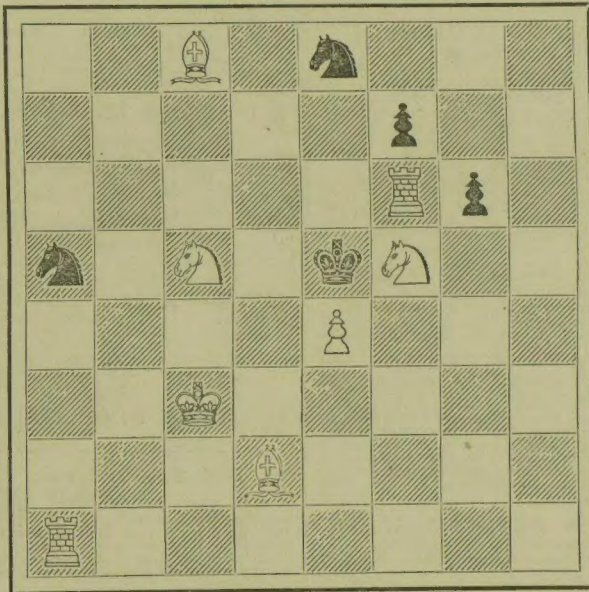
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1881.

WHITE.
1. R to Q 5th
2. Kt to Q 6th
3. Q, B, or Kt mates accordingly
* The variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1884.

By G. W. MOSLEY (Manchester).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at the recent Tourney of Scottish Amateurs, between Mr. JOHN FRASER, of Edinburgh, and Mr. W. TAIT, of Glasgow.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	24. B to Q R 6th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	Obviously with the view of playing the Q to Q 4th next move.	
3. P takes P	P takes P	24.	R to B 2nd
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. Q to Q 4th	Q to B 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	We should have preferred 24. Q to Q sq. followed, if White continues with 25. Q R to K sq. by 25. Q to Q 2nd; or, if 25. R to Kt 3rd, by 25. P to K B 3rd.	
6. P to K R 3rd		26. Q takes Q	P takes Q
An unnecessary precaution; the correct move is 6. Kt to Q B 3rd.		27. R to K B 3rd	P to K 4th
7. Castles	P to K R 3rd	28. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 6th
8. Kt to K 5th		A very injudicious stroke; the strong Pawn is moved away from its support and soon becomes the object upon which the attack of the adversary is concentrated.	
Again, Kt to Q B 3rd, with the view of bringing that piece, by way of K 2nd, to Kt 3rd, appears to be the best line of play.		29. B takes P	B takes B
9. Kt takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3rd	30. R takes B	P to Q 6th
10. B to K B 4th	P takes Kt	31. R to B 6th	R to Q sq
11. P takes P	P to Q B 3rd	32. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
12. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd	33. R to Q 6th	R takes R
13. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd	34. P takes R	R to Q 2nd
14. P to Q B 4th	B to B 2nd	35. R to Q sq	R takes P
15. P to B 5th	Q takes B	36. P to B 4th	
16. B takes B	Q R to Q B sq	Correctly played, preventing the adverse King advancing to the relief of the beleaguered Pawn.	
17. Kt to Q 4th	Q to B 5th	37. K to B 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
18. P to Q Kt 4th		38. K to B 3rd	P to Q 7th
Probably to prevent 19. P to K B 4th; for he cannot take the Kt now attacked, because of the check with the Bishop and consequent loss of the Queen.		39. P to Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 3rd
19. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	40. K to K 3rd	R to K 3rd
20. Kt to K B 3rd	Q takes Kt	41. R takes P	R to Q 4th
21. Kt takes Kt	Q to Kt 4th	42. R takes R	P takes R
22. R to K sq	K to R sq	43. K to Q 4th, and wins.	
23. R to K 3rd			

Played at the Artists' Club, Moscow, between Messrs. HELLWIG and MAUDE.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	13. P to B 5th	B takes P
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	14. R takes B	P to K B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	15. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
4. P takes P	P takes P	16. Q to Kt 4th	P to Kt 3rd
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. B to R 6th	Q takes R
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	18. Q takes Q	P takes Q
7. Castles	B takes Kt	19. B takes R	R takes R
8. P takes B	B to K 3rd	20. R to K B 3rd	
9. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	The last ten moves of White are full of interest, and will well repay examination.	
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to K sq	20.	K to Kt 2nd
Apparently the best move in the position, for he now threatens to exchange pieces and open his game.		21. R takes P	P to Q B 3rd
11. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 5th	22. K to B 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
12. B takes Kt	P takes B	23. P to Kt 4th,	
and Black resigned, because White should now win the K P and the game.			

The annual dinner of the City Chess Club was held at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, on the 17th inst., Mr. H. F. Gastineau presiding. There was a large attendance of members and visitors, including vice-presidents Howard and Manning, Messrs. Atkinson, Block, Cutler, Clarke, Green, Heywood, Lovelock, Pizzi, Stiebel, Templeton, Webber, Lord Murton, Mason, Macdonnell, Potter, Marks, and the Rev. Mr. Earnshaw. An excellent repast was followed by complimentary toasts to the officers of the club, Mr. C. G. Cutler acting as toastmaster. Songs and recitations were given by Messrs. Pearson, Bolton, G. Smith, C. Chinn, T. Scary, G. Heywood, H. F. Down, and others, and a very pleasant evening marked the close of the winter chess season in the City.

The handicap tourney at the Belsize Chess Club for the Löwenthal prize, presented by Mr. G. W. Medley, resulted in Mr. E. N. Frankenstein, the well-known problem composer, carrying off the prize. The next highest scores were made by Messrs. P. Richards and G. H. McLennan, in the order named.

Lady Burdett-Coutts and Sir Greville Smith, Bart., have each subscribed ten guineas to the Society for Preventing Street Accidents.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1857) with three codicils (dated July 28, 1868; Jan. 23, 1871; and Aug. 11, 1879) of the Most Noble William John Cavendish Bentinck Scott, Duke of Portland, late of Harcourt House, Cavendish-square, and of Welbeck Abbey, Notts, who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Colonel Arthur Charles Greville and Edward Bailey, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £1,500,000. The testator leaves to his sister, Lady Ossington, his house No. 13, Hyde Park-gardens, with the furniture and effects, for life; to his executor Colonel Greville £1000; to his servant William Lewis, £1000; to each of his servants in the house or stables who have been ten years in his service at the time of his decease, three years' wages; to those who have been five years in his service, two years' wages; and to the rest, one year's wages. The testator recites that he had settled the Welbeck property by an indenture of resettlement, dated in August, 1879, and he now devises all the freehold and customary estates that he has power to dispose of by will to the same uses as those declared of the said settled property; his leasehold property is to go in the like manner; and all his moneys in shares, stocks, mortgages, at the bankers' and on account, is to be laid out in the purchase of freehold or leasehold property in England and Wales, which is also to be settled in the same way as the Welbeck property. All pictures, miniatures, prints, Sevres and other china, medallions, coins, statues, ornamental furniture, plate, jewellery, and such of his letters and manuscripts as may be selected by his said sister, are made heirlooms, and are to go and be enjoyed with the said estates. The residue of his property he gives to the person who shall at his death succeed to the title and dignity of Duke of Portland. The Duke's Scotch property he disposes of by a separate will (dated Jan. 17, 1877), and the trustees thereunder are directed to settle by a deed all his real estate in Scotland upon the person who shall so succeed to the title and dignity of Duke of Portland; his personal or movable estate in that country is to be laid out in the purchase of lands in the counties of Ayr and Caithness, to be settled in a similar manner.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1871) of the Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, D.D., Dean of York, who died on Jan. 26 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. at the district registry, York, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Lady Harriet Duncombe, £1000, and his leasehold house in Berkeley-square, and the interest of £50,000 for life, in addition to the provision made for her by marriage settlement. At her death one moiety of the £50,000 is to be invested in the purchase of lands for the benefit of his second son, Augustus Gerald, and the other moiety for the benefit of his youngest son, Adolphus Montagu. A further sum of upward of £22,000, to which the deceased was entitled, is also to be invested for the use of his youngest son. His estate at Calwick, with the advowson of the rectory of Oswaldkirk, he devises to his eldest son, Arthur Charles; and the estates at Rookborough, Marton, and Salton, Yorkshire, to his second son. Among the other bequests are legacies of £15,000 to each of his daughters, and £10,000 to each of his younger sons, and the residue of the personalty is to be laid out in the purchase of land to be held with the Calwick estate.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1879) of Mr. Julius Beer, late of No. 27, Portland-place, and of No. 2, Draper's-gardens, who died on the 1st inst. at Mentone, was proved on the 10th inst. by Frederick Arthur Beer, the son, Edward Dicey, and John George Griffiths, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Thyra Beer, £2000, certain horses and carriages, and such furniture, plate, and effects as she may select to the value of £3000; he also leaves her an annuity of £2400 for life; to his mother certain horses, carriages, furniture, and plate, and a residence and £2000 per annum for life; to his brother, Arnold Beer, such books as he may select to the value of £600, and an annuity of £1000 for life; to his executors, Mr. Dicey and Mr. Griffiths, £500 each; to his son pecuniary legacies to the amount of £41,000, the *Observer* and *Electrician* newspapers, with the freehold premises in the Strand, where the same are carried on, and the residue of his household furniture, plate, and effects. There are numerous legacies to friends and to the clerks and servants who have been three years in his employ, and the remainder of his property is to be held upon trust for his son.

The will (dated May 9, 1877) of Mr. George Tunstall, late of Worcester Park, Surrey, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Tunstall, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths £50 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Moravian Missions, London Association; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, Streatham Branch; the Church Missionary Society, and the London Aged Christians Society, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; £30 each to the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, and the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, Streatham-hill; and nineteen guineas each to the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Widows' Friend Society, the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville, the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, the Animals' Friend Society, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark. The residue of the personalty and all his real and copyhold estates he gives to his wife.

The will (dated April 9, 1877) of Admiral Richard Crozier, late of West-hill, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Captain Richard Pearson Crozier, the son, and Richard Bidolph Martin, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves his freehold property, West-hill, with the furniture and effects, to his wife, Mrs. Julia Crozier, for life, and then to his son, and legacies to his executor and son-in-law, Mr. Martin, and to his brother, Francis Henry Crozier. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, then, as to three fourths, for his said son, and as to one fourth, upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Frances Martin.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1874) of Mr. Francis Barham Elvy, late of Bowhill, Yalding, Kent, who died on Jan. 24 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. John Miller Elvy, the son, Thomas Jennings White, and John Page, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Frances Margaret Elvy, £2000, and all his furniture, plate, wines, horses, carriages, and household effects, and the interest of £20,000 for life; and the residue of his property to his children, the Rev. John Miller Elvy, Mrs. Jane White, Mrs. Frances Page, Miss Annette Elvy, and Mrs. Emilie Shepherd.

The will (dated July 16, 1875) of Miss Frances Eleanor Fowler, late of No. 16, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, who died on Jan. 11 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Miss Elizabeth Rachel Fowler, the sister, and sole executrix, to whom she devises and bequeaths all her property whatsoever, both real and personal, for her own benefit absolutely. The personal estate is sworn under £50,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GREAT SALE of CARPETS.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. beg to announce that they have purchased for cash TWO MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS, which will be sold off at prices considerably below the Manufacturers' cost price. THE SALE IS NOW ON. The STOCKS comprise BRUSSELS of the Best Quality and Newest Designs, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, and every description of CARPETS. All New Goods and this year's Spring Patterns. Quotations would convey no adequate idea of their real cheapness. Messrs. Oetzmann and CO., therefore, respectfully solicit an early visit of inspection. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLUBS, SHIPPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and LARGE BUYERS will find great advantage in purchasing at this sale. OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE (Regd.)
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Upholstering, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper, Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S BED-ROOM SUITES.—One of the largest and best assortments in the kingdom to select from, displayed in Show-rooms 22½ ft. long, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up for inspection. Bed-room Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Airer, Three Chairs, and Pedestal Cupboard, from 64 guineas, complete. Some new and elegant designs at 15, 18, and 21 guineas. Large and handsomely decorated Bed-room Suites in ash, pitch pine, and other woods, at 28, 36, 50, and 75 guineas; also in black and gold, or walnut and gold, 50 guineas upwards.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE "SANDRINGHAM" EASY-CHAIR, full size, upholstered very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered very soft and comfortable, price 2 guineas. Every one who has seen these chairs, marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post.—OETZMANN and CO.

PAPERHANGINGS.—OETZMANN and CO.—PAPERHANGINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. A great reduction in price. All the new patterns are now on view at the Show-rooms. Patterns sent into the country by stating kind required.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC FURNISHING.—OETZMANN and CO. are introducing a variety of Elegant Persian and Indian Designs in Rugs and Mats, to meet the requirement for Artistic Furnishing, at moderate cost. Large Rugs, from 10s. each. A visit of inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO.

CRETONNES.—OETZMANN and CO. CRETONNES.—An immense assortment of all the choicest designs in this fashionable material, in every variety of style and colouring; excellent imitations of rare Tapestries, some being exact copies of the finest Gobelines, Beauvais, and Flemish Tapestry. Prices varying from 6d. per yard. Some at 1s. 6d. per yard, usually sold at 1s. 9d.; Super ditto, at 1s. 2½d., usual price, 2s. per yard. Patterns sent into the country by stating kind required. O. and Co.'s Stock of English and French Cretonnes is one of the largest and best in London. OETZMANN and CO.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY DEPARTMENT.—Superior Electro-Plate Tea and Coffee Pots, Spoons, Forks, Cruets, &c. (quality guaranteed); best warranted Table Cutlery, handsome Coal Vases, from 3s. 11d. upwards; Dish Covers, Japanned Toilet Sets, full size bath, pall, and can, various neat designs in colours, red, green, &c. Kitchen Ironmongery of every description. Mats, Matting, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, &c. Bronze Umbrella Stands, from 3s. 9d. Table Lamps, complete, good style, 3s. 11d.—OETZMANN and CO.

"QUEEN ANNE" ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA TEA, COFFEE, and BREAKFAST SERVICES, manufactured at the celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS exclusively for Messrs. OETZMANN and CO., from their new Registered Design. The most artistic design ever introduced. Prices from 21s. per Tea Set of 25 pieces. Also, SOLE VENDORS of the NEW-CLOTHPATR TOILET SERVICES (Registered), Ewer, Basin, &c., complete, from 8s. 6d. per set.—OETZMANN and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm, and O. and Co. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so intrusted. Persons residing in Foreign Countries and the Colonies will find great advantages by intrusting their orders to O. and Co. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris, Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas. OBLIQUE, from 35 guineas. GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

RINGS.—The GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, respectfully solicit an inspection of their magnificent and carefully selected stock of RINGS. Diamond Half-hoop Rings, from .. £7 to £500 Emerald Half-hoop Rings, from .. £15 to £500 Ruby Half-hoop Rings, from .. £20 to £500 Sapphire Half-hoop Rings, from .. £25 to £500 Opal Half-hoop Rings, from .. £30 to £500 Pearl Half-hoop Rings, from .. £20 to £30 Coral Half-hoop Rings, from .. £2 to £30 Turquoise Half-hoop Rings, from .. £2 to £20 Single-Stone, Three-Stone, Cluster, and Gipsy Rings of every description, and at various prices, always ready for immediate selection. Drawings and every information forwarded on application.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

DIAMONDS.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.—DIAMOND NECKLACES, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Crosses, Lockets, Half-Hoop and Single-Stone Rings, &c., in great variety, at fixed net prices for cash.

CHARLES FRODSHAM and CO. By Appointment to her Majesty. THREE GOLD MEDALS for CLOCKS and WATCHES. Only Address, 84, Strand, London, W.C.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £44s.; Gold, from £66s. Price Lists sent free.—77, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

LAWN MOWERS and GARDEN TOOLS. DEANE and CO.'S 1880 Horticultural Catalogue, post-free. 1. Lawn Mowers, from 6 in. 25s.; 48 in., £32. 2. Garden Rollers, 16 in. 34s.; 18 in. 39s.; 20 in., 49s. 3. Garden Engines, Syringes, and Water Barrows. 4. Garden Barrows, Wood, 22s. 6d.; Iron, from 26s. 5. Garden Seats, from 17s. to £5 5s.; Tables, from 9s. 6. Wire Netting, Arches, and Flower Stands. 7. Ornamental Vases, Iron, and Terra Cotta. 8. Gardeners' Tools—Spades, Scythes, Shears, &c. 9. Hot-Water Apparatus for Greenhouses, Pits, &c. 10. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Continuous Fencing, &c. Deane and Co., 48, King William-st., London Bridge.—A.D. 1700.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark) "Anti-Fat," registered, is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. The late THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted." For pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean without Starvation," address, with stamp, BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

COLDS CURED BY DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle. ALKARAM. COLDS. ALKARAM. COLDS. ALKARAM. COLDS. IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. P. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. From Mr. Shaw, 5, Charles-street, Hull.—"They are an unfailing remedy for all disorders of the breath of lungs."

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHISCS. These famous Lozenges are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a hacking cough, a slight cold, or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections.—Depot, 498, Oxford-street, London.

CHASSAING'S PEPSINE WINE. FOR INDIGESTION and GASTRALGIC PAINS. CHASSAING'S WINE is a perfect cure for Indigestion. It contains PEPSINE and DIASTASE, the only two natural and indispensable agents for complete digestion. Retail by all Chemists, 4s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale, 49, Southwark-street, S.E.

HOOPING COUGH. ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. THE celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp. Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS. The Best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liqueur or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 1s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism," post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERRY and Sons, 37, Newgate-street, London. Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 498, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 498, Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

SHOWING THEIR TEETH.—Considerable excitement is now being evinced with regard to the coming election, and both Tories and Radicals are "Showing their Teeth." This may be done to much greater advantage by those who have been careful to preserve them, and by using ROWLAND'S OINTMENT have kept the sound and white, and so have avoided the torments of dyspepsia and indigestion, which often result from decayed teeth. Ask any Chemist or Perfumer for Rowland's Odontol.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London. Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. K. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR. CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty Three PRIZE MEDALS. Confection annually exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York. Sold Everywhere.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c. The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful of Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

THE ESSEX FLOUR AND GRAIN COMPANY, LIVERPOOL-ROAD, LONDON, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lbs., 10s. 8d.; Households, for Bread making, 10s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, per Brown Bread, 9s. 4d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lbs., 3s.; American Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat, and Mixed Corn for Pottery, per bushel, 5s. 4d.; Indian Corn, 5s. 4d.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lbs., 5s. 4d.; Lentil Flour, per 1 lb. tin, 8d.; per 14 lbs., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies. KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality." KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1875; Dublin Exhibition, 1880, the Gold Medal. 30, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

WILLS' BEST BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO. by the courtesy of the French Government, is now SOLD IN PARIS, at the Bureau of the REGIE, GRAND HOTEL. Price, in 8-oz. and 2-oz. Packets, at the rate of 12 francs per lb. Cigarettes, 80 centimes per box containing ten.

W. D. and H. O. WILLS. TURKISH PASTILS. "Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet, aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montague. In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d. 2, New Bond-street, London.

RARE and PRECIOUS PERFUMES. 3000 varieties of Soaps, Refined Soaps, Sachets, Odorous Waters, Ladies' Toilet Requisites, Pomades, Oils, Hair Washes, Dentifrices, Cologne, Complimentary and Wedding Presents, Fountains, &c. Descriptive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, post-free to all applicants. PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London.

BREIDENBACH'S "ACME" BOUQUET. A delicately fragrant and lasting perfume, 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S AMANDINE, for whitening and preserving the HANDS and SKIN, 2s. 6d. Jar. Of all Chemists; and the Makers, 167B, New Bond-street, London, W.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 3d. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS, by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Mail Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875. Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL, founded by the Landed Proprietors of the County and others, for providing a first-class Education at a moderate cost. CHURCHMAN—EARL HOWPER, R.G. VICE-CHAIRMAN—MR. SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, M.P. HEAD MASTER—C. W. BOURNE, M.A. Cantab. Late Senior Mathematical Master at Marlborough College. Highest Fee, £40 per annum. The Next Term will commence on APRIL 27, 1880. Apply to the Secretary, Mr. MARK SHARMAN, Solicitor, Bedford.

LOSS OF TIME IS LOSS OF MONEY! ACCIDENTS cause Loss of Time and may be provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Chairman. £1,600,000 has been paid as Compensation. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway-Stations, the Local Agents, or 64, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT) for LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey. Established 1867. A Private Home, where Patients suffering from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can obtain the best Medical and Surgical Treatment without incurring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cures forwarded for 12 stamps. Terms from 4 guineas per week. Physician, DAVY, JONES, M.D. Consultations daily, Eleven till One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-street, London.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, Gray's-inn-road, King's-cross, London. Established 1864. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 47, Victoria-street, S.W. Free to necessitous; payment required from other applicants.

ASCOOT, BERKS.—One of the Healthiest and most Delightful Spots in England, within one hour's run from London. Messrs. WILLOUGHBY and OGSTON, Estate Agents, 2, Storey's-gate, Westminster, S.W., and at Ascot, Berks, have a number of RESIDENTIAL ESTATES for SALE, from £2700 to £25,000. Also, Residences to be Let, furnished and unfurnished. Printed List forwarded on receipt of stamp.

SCOT, BERKS.—One of the Healthiest and most Delightful Spots in England, within one hour's run from London. Messrs. WILLOUGHBY and OGSTON, Estate Agents, 2, Storey's-gate, Westminster, S.W., and at Ascot, Berks, have a number of RESIDENTIAL ESTATES for SALE, from £2700 to £25,000. Also, Residences to be Let, furnished and unfurnished. Printed List forwarded on receipt of stamp.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Please direct all Letters and Orders for PETER ROBINSON, SILKMERGER and LINENDRAPER, to the only Address, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W., where the business was established in 1833. CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

SEASON of 1880. CAREFUL PREPARATIONS have been made to maintain in the COMING SEASON the high standard in all classes of Goods which has obtained for PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, so ample a recognition by the Upper and Middle Classes. The system pursued for nearly fifty years of marking goods at READY-MONEY PRICES and reducing at once to a saleable price any and all goods which are out of condition or behind the requirements of the day has been increasingly appreciated by the customers of the house, and is now recognised as the only sound principle of business.

ALL GOODS are marked in PLAIN FIGURES FOR CASH, and will compare favourably as regards QUALITY, VARIETY, and PRICE, with any Stock in the Kingdom. THE FASHION-BOOK and PRICE-LIST (first Edition) is now ready, and will be sent post-free on application to PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

EARLY SPRING SILKS. Plain and Fancy Satins and Brocades, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per yard. 300 PIECES OF BLACK SILK-FACED SATINS, soft and bright, 1s. 1½d. per yard. 300 PIECES OF NEW FRENCH SILK BROCADES, of extreme richness, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard. 500 PIECES OF RICH COLOURED GROS GRAIN, 3s. 6d. per yard. Cheaper than any we have ever offered. Patterns post-free. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

EARLY SPRING DRESSES. All-wool Angoras, Cashmires, and Foulé Beiges, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. FINE FRENCH MERINOS, very wide, Black and all colours, 1s. per yard. A Special Sale of Silk Repps and Wool Poplins, at 1s. per yard; usual price, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per yard. Also of 800 Pieces Best French Prints, 4d. to 6d. per yard. CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-ST., LONDON, W.

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY'S experienced Dressmakers and Milliners travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of mourning require the immediate execution of orders. They take with them dresses and millinery, besides materials at 1s. per yard and upwards cut from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families. Funerals at stated charges conducted in London or country. JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

COSTUMES.—Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, and other Fashionable Materials. JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

EVENING DRESS. Messrs. JAY have a most Fashionable Assortment of Made-up Costumes for Evening Wear, suitable for Ladies who are in Mourning, or for those who wear black from choice. Bodies are also made up by experienced dressmakers in a few hours if required. JAY'S, THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP SILKS. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP'S CHEAP DRESSES. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP'S WASHING FABRICS. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP'S NEW TEXTILES. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP'S NEW JERSEY. 8s. 11d. to 60s. BAKER and CRISP'S NEW CASHMERES. And 1500 other New Fabrics. Patterns free. 198, Regent-street, London.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Fresh cut flowers in any quantity, in the choicest variety. Tastefully-arranged Bouquets. Baskets of cut flowers, and Plants, Wreaths, and Crosses. Prices on Application. WILLIAM HOOPER, 88, Oxford-street, London, W.

LACE may be Tinted many beautiful Shades by simply dipping in a basin of water, to which add a few drops of JUDSON'S DYES. Ecru or Ivory, Cerise, Blue, Lavender, &c.

GRAPE, CASHMERE, &